THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1823. Vol. 2....No. 9.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

Notice.

PERSONS having any claims on the German Congregation, in Pittsburg, will please to present their accounts for settlement, in the Meeting House, on Monday, the 1st of December, at 11 o'clock, where a committee will attend.

Lewis Peters,
Nov. 14, 1823—3t. Treasurer.

TAKE NOTICE.

I THE undersigned, respectfully inform my friends and clients, that I have retired from the practice of the Law, and have left my dockets, papers, &c. in the hands of my late partner, W. W. FETTERMAN, Esq. who has undertaken to wind up and complete all the professional business now unfinished. Having confidence in the punctuality, skill, and attention of Mr. Fetterman, I beg leave to recommend him to all my clients and friends, as a gentleman on whom they may place the utmost reliance; and the more especially, as an arrangement has been made by which HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. will be associated with him in every case where it may be required. All persons indebted to me for professional services, will please to settle with, and pay the amount to Mr Fetterman, with as little delay as possible, he having full authority to collect the same.

John H. Hopkins.
November 14, 1823.

The Subscriber
Has Removed his Office,
To that now occupied by HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. with whom he is now associated in the practice of the law.

W. W. Fetterman.
November 14—3

Notice to Collectors.

THE delinquent Collectors of Allegheny county, are hereby notified to make immediate settlement of their respective duplicates. The demands against the county are numerous and pressing, and cannot be met without the assistance and co-operation of the several collectors. In many cases the balances due by collectors are of too long standing to admit of further indulgence; and however unpleasant it may be to resort to coercive measures, if this notice is not attended to, the most energetic measures will be adopted and pursued to obtain a speedy and final settlement of said duplicates. In such cases the course pointed out by law is very summary: therefore, it is hoped, that to prevent so disagreeable an alternative, a proper attention will be paid to this notice.

Wm Blair,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.
Nov. 14—3

Notice to my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Abraham V. Mattson, late professor of Mathematics and Teacher in the Wilmington Academy, Delaware, and now of the city of Pittsburgh, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent debtors; and that they have appointed *Monday, the 15th day of December* next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Abraham V. Mattson.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1823.—3t.

Furniture
WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he has opened a Furniture Warehouse, next door to his Auction and Commission Store, where he is ready to receive all kinds of
New and Second handed Furniture,
either for public or private sale. His first Furniture Sale will take place on
Friday, the 19th instant
And afterwards on the first and third Friday in every month.

L. Lyon, Auctioneer.
Louisville, Sept. 16. [Oct. 3.]—6t.

FURS,
Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 16.—3t.

Canal Convention.

Washington City, Nov. 7.

MEETING OF THE CANAL DELEGATES.

At an early hour yesterday, a large number of the Canal Delegates from various parts of the country, appeared in the Hall of the Supreme Court, which had been prepared for their reception. About 12 o'clock,

Mr Mercer, a Delegate from Virginia, rose and observed, that, in making the motion which he was about to offer, he should forbear to say any thing—not even to express his congratulations at witnessing the presence already of so large a number of citizens, embracing so much of worth and respectability, on an occasion so interesting to the lasting happiness and prosperity of his country. But it was necessary to do something towards an organization of the meeting, and he should therefore move that General WALTER JONES, a Delegate from the city of Washington, be appointed Secretary to the Meeting. This motion he submitted, with the intention of afterwards proposing an adjournment, without proceeding further in the organization at present; for, if a Chairman were now appointed, it would be expected that the Convention would forthwith proceed to business; but, as several Delegates were known to be on the road, and might be expected to arrive by to morrow, Mr. Mercer thought it better that the complete organization of the meeting be deferred until then. In the mean time, the Secretary could call over the names, and ascertain what Delegates were present.

The sense of the gentlemen present being taken on Mr. Mercer's motion, it was carried unanimously; and Walter Jones, Esq. was accordingly appointed Secretary of the Meeting.

Mr. Jones, in accepting the appointment, expressed a hope that the Meeting would consider it one for the day only; and when the meeting should be completely organized, it would appoint a permanent Secretary from amongst the many gentlemen who were more competent to discharge the duties.

The Secretary then called over the names of the Delegates whose appointment had been made public in the newspapers, when the following gentlemen answered and took their seats:

FROM VIRGINIA.

Frederick county.—A. H. Powell, Wm. B. Page, James M. Mason, William Barton, Nathaniel Burwell.

Prince William Co.—William Hebb, John Hooe.

Fairfax Co.—William H. Fitzhugh, John Moore, William Moss.

Fauquier Co.—Berkley Ward, Eppa Hunter, John R. Wallace, Henry Fitzhugh, John Marshall, Jr.

Shenandoah Co.—William Steinberger, Benjamin Blackford

Berkley Co.—Edward Colston, Philip E. Pendleton, William Short.

Jefferson Co.—Hieromе L. Opie, Braxton Davenport, Henry S. Turner, William Butler, Richard F. Byrd.

Hardy Co.—John J. Vanmetre.

Harrison Co.—Daniel Kincheloe.

Loudoun Co.—Charles F. Mercer, William Elzey, William Clinton, W. W. McCarty, R. H. Henderson.

Ohio Co.—James Shannon.

FROM MARYLAND.

Allegany County.—John McMahan.

Washington Co.—Casper W. Wever, Otho H. Williams, Thomas Kennedy, Prisby Tilghman.

Prince George's Co.—John C. Herbert, Abraham Clark, Thomas Law.

Montgomery Co.—Isaac Briggs, George Peter, George C. Washington, Johnson Hellen, Elisha W. Williams.

Frederick Co.—John McPherson, John Lee.

Charles Co.—George Mason, Daniel Jenifer.

St. Mary's Co.—James Forrest, G. N. Causin, Athanasius Fenwick.

City of Annapolis.—Jeremiah Hughes, Thomas H. Carrol.

FAYETTE *County*, Pennsylvania.—James Shriver.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City.—John Davidson, E. B. Caldwell, R. C. Weightman, Thomas Munroe, Wm. W. Seaton, Thomas Carbery, Walter Jones.

Washington County.—N. Luffborough, S. H. Smith, Thomas Corcoran.

Georgetown.—John Mason, John Cox, Walter Smith, John Laird, John McLean.

Alexandria.—Thomas Swann, Jonathan Swift, Humphrey Peake, Phineas Janney, Robert I. Taylor, Charles I. Catlett.

Levy Court of Alexandria.—Amos Alexander, Jacob Morgan.

By the Land-holders of the District.—G. W. P. Custis

Mr. *Mercer* said that there were some gentlemen present from distant parts of the country, whose presence here was accidental, but who, he knew, took a deep interest in the object of this meeting, though they were not regularly appointed members. These gentlemen, he said, he should be glad to see invited to seats as honorary members of this Convention. He alluded particularly to the Hon. Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky. That state, it was well known, was greatly interested in the connexion of the East and the West—though it was too distant to be made acquainted with the present meeting in time to send Delegates to it. He, therefore, moved that Mr. Trimble be invited to take a seat, and that seats be provided for other honorary members, whom the meeting might invite to participate in their deliberations.

This motion was carried unanimously.

Mr *Trimble* assured the meeting that his presence in the city at this time was entirely accidental, but he hoped to be allowed to return his thanks to this highly respectable meeting for the invitation they had given to him, and to assure them, that no accident could have been more agreeable to him than to find himself among such an assembly. It was true that his state would take a deep interest in the object of this meeting, and though he knew not, and could not undertake to say for it, at what particular time it would deem it most expedient to act in relation to this most important object, yet he was confident that he should speak the sentiments of that state, when he said it would go heart and hand in promoting the great design in view, and he was convinced, moreover, that the present meeting, convened to take in hand this interesting object, would form an æra in the great work of Internal Improvement.

Gen. *John Mason*, a Delegate from Georgetown, moved that Dr. William Howard, of Maryland, be also invited to take a seat as an honorary member. Gen. M. observed, that Dr. H. was one of the Commissioners appointed by the state of Maryland to survey the country between the Potomac and the Petapsco, with a view to the practicability of a cross-cut canal, and was a gentleman whose acquaintance with the subject to be considered by the meeting, and general intelligence and respectability, would render his counsel valuable to the Convention

Dr. Howard was unanimously invited to take a seat, which he accepted; and then

The Meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning at half after 10 o'clock.

Friday, November 7.

The Convention re-assembled at half past 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment; when the following Delegates, in addition to those in attendance yesterday, appeared and took their seats:

From Morgan County Va.—Messrs. Sherrard, and Macky.

Shenandoah, Va.—Messrs Carson and Overall.

Fauquier Va.—Mr. Ward.

Preston, Va.—Mr. George Hagan.

Prince George's, Md.—Messrs Kent, Duval, and Semmes.

Montgomery, Md.—Messrs Wotten, Forrest, Kilgour, A. Lee, and Anderson.

Charles, Md.—Mr. Manning.

Fairfax. Va.—General Hunter attended yesterday as well as to-day.

On motion of several Delegates, the following gentlemen, casually in the City, and present at the meeting, were respectively invited to take seats as honorary members, viz:

Moses Tubbs, Esq. of the State of Indiana.

Hon. *Jesse B. Thomas*, a Senator in Congress from the State of Illinois.

David Clendenin, Esq of Ohio.

Mr *Sutton*, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

J. D. Maulsby, Esq of the State of Maryland

Mr Mercer said that the meeting appeared now to be as full as necessary for a complete organization, and he should therefore move that Dr. JOSEPH KENT, a Delegate from the State of Maryland, be requested to act as Chairman of the Convention. In making this motion, Mr. M adverted to the long experience of Dr K. as a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, of his representing a part of the State of Maryland deeply interested in the object of the meeting, and where the people felt the greatest sympathy with the convention in the enterprise in view.

The motion was unanimously carried, and Dr. Kent took the Chair.

Mr. Mercer then rose and observed, that, as the Convention was now fully organized it was necessary for some member to propose something towards the interesting business which had brought them together. He should have been glad had the task devolved on some other member, more disposed by inclination as well as bodily health, to its performance. Mr. M. then after a short but eloquent exordium, (which we must omit here as well as the subsequent debate, from a want of time for its preparation,) submitted the following resolutions, which he moved to refer to a select committee:

Whereas, a connexion of the Atlantic and Western waters, by a canal leading from the seat of the General Government to the river Ohio, regarded as a local object, is one of the highest importance to the States immediately interested therein, and considered in a national view is of inestimable consequence to the future union, security, and happiness, of the United States.

Resolved, That it is expedient to substitute for the present defective navigation of the Potomac River above tide water a navigable canal by Cumberland to the mouth of Savage Creek at the eastern base of the Allegany, and to extend such canal as soon thereafter as practicable to the highest constant steam boat navigation of the Monongahela or Ohio River.

That the most eligible mode of attaining this object, will be by the incorporation of a joint stock company, empowered to cut the said canal through the territories of the United States, in the District of Columbia, and of the States of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; and therefore, that committees be appointed, each consisting of five delegates, to prepare and present in behalf of this assembly, suitable memorials to the Congress of the United States, and to the Legislatures of the several States before named, requesting their concurrence in the incorporation of such a company, and their co-operation if necessary, in the subscription of funds for the completion of the said canal.

And whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, which passed the 22d of February, 1823, entitled "An act incorporating the Potomac Canal Company," the assent of that State so far as the limits of her territory renders it necessary, is already given to this *object*—and for its enlargement to the extent required by the preceding resolution, the said act appears to furnish, with proper amendments a sufficient basis: Be it therefore resolved, that it will be expedient to accept the same as a charter for the proposed company, with the following modifications, viz: That, in reference to its enlarged purpose, the name be changed to the "Union Canal."

That provision be made for the assent of the Government of the United States, and of the State of Pennsylvania to the said act, and that the act be made to correspond in its details with such provision.

That the Union Canal shall be divided into two sections, Eastern and Western; the former of which shall correspond in description, with that of the Potomac Canal by the preamble of the said act; and the latter shall begin at the western extremity of the former, and terminate at the head of the steam boat navigation of the Monongahela or Ohio River.

That, while the act shall allow a reasonable time for the commencement and the completion of both sections of the canal, no other forfeiture shall be incurred, after the eastern section is finished, for a failure to begin or complete the western section, within the term prescribed, except of the right to complete such section, and of all interest therein.

That, while the consent of Pennsylvania is provided for, in the amended act, it shall not be indispensably requisite to the validity of the charter, so far as respects the authority granted by it, to extend the Union Canal to the Pennsylvania line.

That it will be both just and expedient, if not absolutely necessary, to limit the interest of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, in the stock of the Union Canal, in the mode provided by the unanimous resolution of the company of the 7th day of February last, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

That the Union Canal shall not in width, be less at the surface than forty feet, at its bottom, than 28, nor its depth be short of four feet.

That in addition to the provision contained in the first section of the act aforesaid, there be grounded on the event of its failure to furnish adequate funds for the completion of the Eastern Section of the Canal, to be obtained through separate acts of the respective governments and corporations, states of Maryland and Virginia, the government of the United States, and the three cities of the District of Columbia, a subscription to the amount, if necessary, of 2,750,000 dollars, in the following proportions, 2-11th by the state of Maryland, 3 11th by the state of Virginia, 4-11th by the United States, and 2 11th by the District cities, to be divided between them, according to an equitable ratio, to be fixed by themselves. In case a part of the sum aforesaid shall be subscribed, by private individuals, in the mode provided by the act aforesaid, the several States and Corporations, within which such individual subscriptions are received, shall be requested to assume, as part of their aforesaid quotas, the amount of such subscription, under such security as they may deem expedient for the payment thereof, by the subscribers, to them respectively.

That the government of the United States be earnestly solicited to obtain the whole of this sum on loan, receivable in four instalments, upon the issue of certificates of stock, bearing an interest not exceeding five per cent., and irredeemable for thirty years, and to guarantee the repayment thereof on a specific pledge of the public lots in the City of Washington, of the United States Stock in the Canal, and the public faith.

That the first instalment of the loan be made payable on the 1st of March, 1825, and the last on the 1st of March, 1829.

That the interest of each state and corporation, upon its proportion of the said loan, be paid into the Treasury of the United States, according to the terms of the loan, and the principal sum at the expiration of thirty years, the period to be fixed for its redemption.

That, in the event of a refusal by the government of the United States to negociate the said loan, each state and corporation shall provide the amount of its respective subscriptions, in such manner as may seem to it best.

That the maximum profit of the said company shall not exceed 15 per cent. after the entire canal shal have been completed; but if, at any time after the completion of the Eastern Section thereof, and before sufficient funds shall have been otherwise provided for the completion of the western, the tolls of the Canal shall yield a nett income to the stockholders, exceeding 10 per cent. per annum, such excess shall be applied towards the extension of the canal, until the Western Section shall have been completed: and, to give more speedy effect to this provision, the President and Directors of the Union Canal Company shall be authorized to borrow, or may negotiate, through a suitable agency, in behalf of the Company, on the credit of such excess, or on the tolls or a fixed part thereof, levied upon certain commodities passing through the said Canal, being the probable amount of such annual excess, such sums of money as may be deemed expedient, by a general meeting of the stockholders, to be applied to the extension of the Western Section of the Canal, from time to time, till the said section shall have been completed, and, if, after the completion of the entire canal, the nett dividends shall exceed 15 per cent. per annum such excess shall be applied first, to the strengthening of the works of the canal, next, to the multiplication of ascending locks from the river Potomac to the level of the canal, wherever the convenience of the adjacent country may require it; next to lining the canal throughout with such walls of stone as shall accommodate its banks to the use of steam boats, and should the nett dividends still exceed 15 per cent. then the excess shall be applied to the reduction, according to some equitable scale, of the tolls levied upon the canal.

And be it further Resolved, That a Committee of five Delegates be appointed to prepare, and cause to be presented in behalf of this Assembly, a suitable memorial to the State of Ohio, soliciting the co-operation of that State in the completion of the Union Canal, and its ultimate connexion with the navigation of Lake Erie; and that, for the latter purpose, the memorial shall respectfully suggest the expediency of causing the country between the northernmost bend of the river Ohio, and the southern shores of Lake Erie, together with the Waters of Great Beaver and Cuayga Creeks, and all other intervening waters near the said route to be carefully surveyed, with the view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of a Canal, which, fed by the latter, shall connect the former.

That a letter be addressed by the chairman of the Assembly, to the Mayor of Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, apprizing, thro' them, their respective Corporations, of the proceedings of this Assembly, and inviting their zealous co-operation in giving them effect.

That another letter be addressed by the Chairman, in behalf of this Assembly, to the President and Directors of the Potomac Company, requesting their concurrence in the measures recommended by the preceding resolutions.

Resolved, That the committee before named be, and they are hereby, authorized and requested to use their best exertions to obtain the most favorable reception for their memorials, to ascertain and communicate to the Central Corresponding Committee, hereinafter named, such objections, if any, as are opposed to the prayers of their respective memorials, and to devise, if possible, in conjunction with the common friends of the Union and prosperity of the U. States, the means of obviating all the impediments to their success.

Resolved, That for the last mentioned purpose, the Delegates of the respective counties and corporations, represented in this Assembly, be regarded as a corresponding Committee, and that 13 persons be appointed a Central Committee of Correspondence, to confer with the Committees before named, to hold stated meetings in the City of Washington, for the purpose of consulting upon, and adopting in behalf of the Union Canal, such measures as may seem best calculated to insure its certain and speedy accomplishment.

Mr *Mercer* followed the reading of his resolutions with a very luminous speech, exhibiting a variety of information concerning the history and character of the canals of Europe and of the United States, and embracing numerous details in relation to the practicability, cost, proper dimensions, utility, &c of the proposed Union Canal from the Potomac to the Ohio, an examination of the Reports of the Commissioners on the subject, &c. and displaying extensive research, and an intimate acquaintance with all the topics connected with the subject under consideration, as well as much reflection on the most expedient mode of proceeding to effect the object now in hand.

Mr. *Colston*, of Virginia, expressed a general concurrence in the views offered by Mr. Mercer, as well as his pleasure at the eloquent expose of that gentleman. Mr C. however, not being prepared at once to assent to some of the positions advanced, particularly in relation to the proposed width of the Canal, moved to accompany the reference of the resolutions with the following instructions:

Resolved, *That the committee to whom the resolutions have been referred, be instructed to inquire,*

1*st Into the probable difference of expense between a canal 30 feet wide, and one of 40 feet.*

2*d. Into the advantages and disadvantages likely to result from increasing the width of the proposed canal from 30 to 40 feet, and report the result of such inquiries to this meeting*

Mr. *Herbert*, of Maryland, desired that the committee should also be instructed to accompany their report with a preamble setting forth all the information they could obtain (and he knew there was much in the possession of some of the Delegates present) on the subject of the practicability of the contemplated canal. Mr. H. made a number of very pertinent remarks, to show the propriety of the course he suggested. Such a statement, founded on authentic data, would satisfy the public mind that this great national object could be not only easily effected, but effected at a cost that would surprise those who had examined the subject but slightly. It would defeat the objections urged against the scheme by prejudice and local jealousy; and by showing to capitalists, at home and abroad, that it would be an advantageous work in which to invest their money, it would enlist friends, and draw to it a valuable support. This was an important consideration, when any thing like an effective support from the general and state governments was so precarious, &c.

Gen. *Mason*, of Georgetown, concurred in the propriety of such an expose, and spoke in its support. He made some statements in relation to the proceedings of the old Potomac Company, which had been adverted to in debate; and remarked considerably at large as to the extent of country which the canal would benefit; the ramifications which might be opened to it towards the Lakes; the facilities which certain water courses afforded, &c.

Mr. *Mercer* thought, instead of prefixing such a statement as Mr. Herbert proposed, to the Report, it would be better that the committee who would be appointed to draft memorials to the states, should embody the information in their memorials, for which they would have more time, and could perform the duty more satisfactorily than could be done by a committee now.

A good deal of discussion followed on this point and others touched on in debate, in which Messrs. Powell, A. Lee, Caldwell, Colston, Opie, Briggs, and Shannon, joined.

The resolutions having been referred,

Mr. *Fenwick*, of Md. submitted the following, which he moved should go to the same committee, and agreed to,

Resolved, *That this meeting and the friends of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal generally, disclaim and disavow all opposition to any lateral Canal which it is practicable to make, leading to or from the said Canal, or to any future extension through any of the states adjacent thereto—that, on the contrary, they heartily approve and are disposed to co-operate in every improvement in the navigation of the water-courses leading to or from the said Canal, as tending to increase its general utility, and to enhance the profits thereof.*

Mr. Shriver, of Pennsylvania, who had been often referred to in the course of the proceedings to-day as possessing much information on this subject of the canal (he, in fact, having prepared for the press, from actual survey and observation of great part of it, a map of the country through which it is proposed to pass the canal) requested Mr. Mercer, who could do it with more facility, to make such use of the notes with which he had furnished him, as should put the Convention in possession of the leading facts within his knowledge.

Mr. Mercer accordingly read from a paper a summary of very interesting facts, which he accompanied by numerous illustrations, drawn from his own personal acquaintance with the country and with the subject. From the notes of Mr. Shriver, and the remarks of Mr. Mercer, we gather these leading particulars—that there is furnished by the head waters of the Ohio, a superabundant supply, in the dryest seasons, for all the purposes required by a canal, as well as for evaporation, leakage, &c. a supply so great that six boats could pass the locks per hour, both day and night; that, in truth, by extending to the reservoir, the supply of the heads of Chest river, which can readily be done, a supply of water will be obtained, to pass 12 boats per hour—it being ascertained that in a lock of ten feet lift a boat can pass in five minutes, and thus give boats passage as rapidly as they can pass through a lock. Further—that, by embracing other advantages which the nature of the country offers, a double set of locks can be supplied with water, and even 12 boats passed up and 12 down every hour. These improvements and facilities, we understood, contemplated a tunnel of two miles on the cost of which per yard, in different countries, Mr. Mercer furnished a number of facts.

Mr. *Colston* renewed his motion for instructing the Committee in the manner stated above, (which motion he had waived at the time,) and after some further discussion, the instructions were agreed to.

The following letter, received from the Delegates appointed in Belmont county, Ohio, was presented to the Convention, by the Chairman, and read:

To the Chairman of the Meeting of the Friends of the Potomac Canal, to be held in the City of Washington, on the 6th of November next.

Sir,—The undersigned having been, at a meeting of the citizens of Belmont county, Ohio, appointed Delegates to the meeting of the friends of the Potomac Canal, to be held at the City of Washington, on the 6th of November next, are under the disagreeable necessity of saying that circumstances beyond their control place it out of their power to give their personal attendance upon that occasion. As a further apology for non-attendance, we subjoin a few remarks intended to express the sentiments of our constituents upon the subject of your meeting.

In that section of Ohio which we have long

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1823. Vol. 2....No. 9.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

Notice.

PERSONS having any claims on the *German Congregation*, in Pittsburg, will please to present their accounts for settlement, in the Meeting House, on Monday, the 1st of December, at 11 o'clock, where a committee will attend.

Lewis Peters,
Nov. 14, 1823—3t. *Treasurer*

TAKE NOTICE.

I THE undersigned, respectfully inform my friends and clients, that I have retired from the practice of the Law, and have left my dockets, papers, &c. in the hands of my late partner, W. W. FETTERMAN, Esq. who has undertaken to wind up and complete all the professional business now unfinished. Having confidence in the punctuality, skill, and attention of Mr. Fetterman, I beg leave to recommend him to all my clients and friends, as a gentleman on whom they may place the utmost reliance; and the more especially, as an arrangement has been made by which HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. will be associated with him in every case where it may be required. All persons indebted to me for professional services, will please to settle with, and pay the amount to Mr Fetterman, with as little delay as possible, he having full authority to collect the same.

John H. Hopkins.
November 14, 1823.

The Subecriber
Has Removed his Office,
To that now occupied by HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. with whom he is now associated in the practice of the law.

W. W. Fetterman.
November 14—3

Notice to Collectors.

THE delinquent Collectors of Allegheny county, are hereby notified to make immediate settlement of their respective duplicates. The demands against the county are numerous and pressing, and cannot be met without the assistance and co-operation of the several collectors. In many cases the balances due by collectors are of too long standing to admit of further indulgence; and however unpleasant it may be to resort to coercive measures, if this notice is not attended to, the most energetic measures will be adopted and pursued to obtain a speedy and final settlement of said duplicates. In such cases the course pointed out by law is very summary: therefore, it is hoped, that to prevent so disagreeable an alternative, a proper attention will be paid to this notice.

Wm Blair,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.
Nov. 14—3

Notice to my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Abraham V. Mattson, late professor of Mathematics and Teacher in the Wilmington Academy, Delaware, and now of the city of Pittsburgh, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent debtors; and that they have appointed *Monday, the 15th day of December next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Abraham V. Mattson.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1823.—3t.

Furniture
WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he has opened a Furniture Warehouse, next door to his Auction and Commission Store, where he is ready to receive all kinds of
New and Second handed Furniture,
Either for public or private sale. His first Furniture Sale will take place on
Friday, the 19th instant
And afterwards on the first and third Friday in every month.

I. Lyon, Auctioneer.
Louisville, Sept. 16. [Oct. 3.]—6t.

FURS.
Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee.
Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf. *Market Street*

Canal Convention.

Washington City, Nov. 7.

MEETING OF THE CANAL DELEGATES.

At an early hour yesterday, a large number of the Canal Delegates from various parts of the country, appeared in the Hall of the Supreme Court, which had been prepared for their reception. About 12 o'clock,

Mr Mercer, a Delegate from Virginia, rose and observed, that, in making the motion which he was about to offer, he should forbear to say any thing—not even to express his congratulations at witnessing the presence already of so large a number of citizens, embracing so much of worth and respectability, on an occasion so interesting to the lasting happiness and prosperity of his country. But it was necessary to do something towards an organization of the meeting, and he should therefore move that General WALTER JONES, a Delegate from the city of Washington, be appointed Secretary to the Meeting. This motion he submitted, with the intention of afterwards proposing an adjournment, without proceeding further in the organization at present; for, if a Chairman were now appointed, it would be expected that the Convention would forthwith proceed to business; but, as several Delegates were known to be on the road, and might be expected to arrive by to morrow, Mr. Mercer thought it better that the complete organization of the meeting be deferred until then. In the mean time, the Secretary could call over the names, and ascertain what Delegates were present.

The sense of the gentlemen present being taken on Mr. Mercer's motion, it was carried unanimously; and Walter Jones, Esq. was accordingly appointed Secretary of the Meeting.

Mr. Jones, in accepting the appointment, expressed a hope that the Meeting would consider it one for the day only; and when the meeting should be completely organized, it would appoint a permanent Secretary from amongst the many gentlemen who were more competent to discharge the duties.

The Secretary then called over the names of the Delegates whose appointment had been made public in the newspapers, when the following gentlemen answered and took their seats:

FROM VIRGINIA.

Frederick county.—A. H. Powell, Wm. B. Page, James M. Mason, William Barton, Nathaniel Burwell.

Prince William Co.—William Hebb, John Hooe.

Fairfax Co.—William H. Fitzhugh, John Moore, William Moss.

Fauquier Co.—Berkley Ward, Eppa Hunter, John R. Wallace, Henry Fitzhugh, John Marshall, Jr.

Shenandoah Co.—William Steinberger, Benjamin Blackford.

Berkley Co.—Edward Colston, Philip E. Pendleton, William Short.

Jefferson Co.—Hierome L. Opie, Braxton Davenport, Henry S. Turner, William Butler, Richard E. Byrd.

Hardy Co.—John J. Vanmetre.

Harrison Co.—Daniel Kincheloe.

Loudoun Co.—Charles F. Mercer, William Elzey, William Clinton, W. W. McCarty, R. H. Henderson.

Ohio Co.—James Shannon.

FROM MARYLAND.

Allegany County.—John McMahan.

Washington Co.—Casper W. Wever, Otho H. Williams, Thomas Kennedy, Frisby Tilghman.

Prince George's Co.—John C. Herbert, Abraham Clark, Thomas Law.

Montgomery Co.—Isaac Briggs, George Peter, George C. Washington, Johnson Hellen, Elisha W. Williams.

Frederick Co.—John McPherson, John Lee.

Charles Co.—George Mason, Daniel Jenifer.

St. Mary's Co.—James Forrest, G. N. Causin, Athanasius Fenwick.

City of Annapolis.—Jeremiah Hughes, Thomas H. Carrol.

FAYETTE *County*, Pennsylvania.—James Shriver.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City.—John Davidson, E. B. Caldwell, R. C. Weightman, Thomas Munroe, Wm. W. Seaton, Thomas Carbery, Walter Jones.

Washington County.—N. Luffborough, S. H. Smith, Thomas Corcoran.

Georgetown.—John Mason, John Cox, Walter Smith, John Laird, John McLean.

Alexandria.—Thomas Swann, Jonathan Swift, Humphrey Peake, Phineas Janney, Robert I. Taylor, Charles I. Catlett.

Levy Court of Alexandria.—Amos Alexander, Jacob Morgan.

By the Land-holders of the District.—G. W. P. Custis.

Mr. *Mercer* said that there were some gentlemen present from distant parts of the country, whose presence here was accidental, but who, he knew, took a deep interest in the object of this meeting, though they were not regularly appointed members. These gentlemen, he said, he should be glad to see invited to seats as honorary members of this Convention. He alluded particularly to the Hon. Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky. That state, it was well known, was greatly interested in the connexion of the East and the West—though it was too distant to be made acquainted with the present meeting in time to send Delegates to it. He, therefore, moved that Mr. Trimble be invited to take a seat, and that seats be provided for other honorary members, whom the meeting might invite to participate in their deliberations.

This motion was carried unanimously.

Mr *Trimble* assured the meeting that his presence in the city at this time was entirely accidental; but he hoped to be allowed to return his thanks to this highly respectable meeting for the invitation they had given to him, and to assure them, that no accident could have been more agreeable to him than to find himself among such an assembly. It was true that his state would take a deep interest in the object of this meeting, and though he knew not, and could not undertake to say for it, at what particular time it would deem it most expedient to act in relation to this most important object, yet he was confident that he should speak the sentiments of that state, when he said it would go heart and hand in promoting the great design in view; and he was convinced, moreover, that the present meeting, convened to take in hand this interesting object, would form an æra in the great work of Internal Improvement.

Gen. *John Mason*, a Delegate from Georgetown, moved that Dr. William Howard, of Maryland, be also invited to take a seat as an honorary member. Gen. M. observed, that Dr. H. was one of the Commissioners appointed by the state of Maryland to survey the country between the Potomac and the Petapsco, with a view to the practicability of a cross-cut canal, and was a gentleman whose acquaintance with the subject to be considered by the meeting, and general intelligence and respectability, would render his counsel valuable to the Convention.

Dr. Howard was unanimously invited to take a seat, which he accepted; and then

The Meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning at half after 10 o'clock.

Friday, November 7.

The Convention re-assembled at half past 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment; when the following Delegates, in addition to those in attendance yesterday, appeared and took their seats:

From Morgan County Va.—Messrs. Sherrard, and Macky.

Shenandoah, Va.—Messrs Carson and Overall.

Fauquier Va.—Mr. Ward.

Preston, Va.—Mr. George Hagan.

Prince George's, Md.—Messrs Kent, Duval, and Semmes.

Montgomery, Md.—Messrs Wotten, Forrest, Kilgour, A. Lee, and Anderson.

Charles, Md.—Mr. Manning.

Fairfax Va.—General Hunter attended yesterday as well as to-day.

On motion of several Delegates, the following gentlemen, casually in the City, and present at the meeting, were respectively invited to take seats as honorary members, viz:

Moses Tabbs, Esq. of the State of Indiana.

Hon. *Jesse B. Thomas*, a Senator in Congress from the State of Illinois.

David Clendenin, Esq. of Ohio.

Mr *Sutton*, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

J. D. Maulsby, Esq. of the State of Maryland.

Mr Mercer said that the meeting appeared now to be as full as necessary for a complete organization, and he should therefore move that Dr. JOSEPH KENT, a Delegate from the State of Maryland, be requested to act as Chairman of the Convention. In making this motion, Mr. M. adverted to the long experience of Dr. K. as a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, of his representing a part of the State of Maryland deeply interested in the object of the meeting, and where the people felt the greatest sympathy with the convention in the enterprise in view.

The motion was unanimously carried, and Dr. Kent took the Chair.

Mr. Mercer then rose and observed, that, as the Convention was now fully organized it was necessary for some member to propose something towards the interesting business which had brought them together. He should have been glad had the task devolved on some other member, more disposed by inclination as well as bodily health, to its performance. Mr. M. then after a short but eloquent exordium, (which we must omit here as well as the subsequent debate, from a want of time for its preparation,) submitted the following resolutions, which he moved to refer to a select committee:

Whereas, a connexion of the Atlantic and Western waters, by a canal leading from the seat of the General Government to the river Ohio, regarded as a local object, is one of the highest importance to the States immediately interested therein, and considered in a national view is of inestimable consequence to the future union, security, and happiness, of the United States.

Resolved, That it is expedient to substitute for the present defective navigation of the Potomac River above tide water a navigable canal by Cumberland to the mouth of Savage Creek at the eastern base of the Allegany, and to extend such canal as soon thereafter as practicable to the highest constant steam boat navigation of the Monongahela or Ohio River.

That the most eligible mode of attaining this object, will be by the incorporation of a joint stock company, empowered to cut the said canal through the territories of the United States, in the District of Columbia, and of the States of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; and therefore, that committees be appointed, each consisting of five delegates, to prepare and present in behalf of this assembly, suitable memorials to the Congress of the United States, and to the Legislatures of the several States before named, requesting their concurrence in the incorporation of such a company, and their co-operation if necessary, in the subscription of funds for the completion of the said canal.

And whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, which passed the 22d of February, 1823, entitled "An act incorporating the Potomac Canal Company," the assent of that State so far as the limits of her territory renders it necessary, is already given to this *object*—and for *its* enlargement to the extent required by the preceding resolution, the said act appears to furnish, with proper amendments a sufficient basis: Be it therefore resolved, that it will be expedient to accept the same as a charter for the proposed company, with the following modifications, viz: That, in reference to its enlarged purpose, the name be changed to the "Union Canal."

That provision be made for the assent of the Government of the United States, and of the State of Pennsylvania to the said act, and that the act be made to correspond in its details with such provision.

That the Union Canal shall be divided into two sections, Eastern and Western; the former of which shall correspond in description, with that of the Potomac Canal by the preamble of the said act; and the latter shall begin at the western extremity of the former and terminate at the head of the steam boat navigation of the Monongahela or Ohio River.

That, while the act shall allow a reasonable time for the commencement and the completion of both sections of the canal, no other forfeiture shall be incurred, after the eastern section is finished, for a failure to begin or complete the western section, within the term prescribed, except of the right to complete such section, and of all interest therein.

That, while the consent of Pennsylvania is provided for, in the amended act, it shall not be indispensably requisite to the validity of the charter, so far as respects the authority granted by it, to extend the Union Canal to the Pennsylvania line.

That it will be both just and expedient, if not absolutely necessary, to limit the interest of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, in the stock of the Union Canal, in the mode provided by the unanimous resolution of the company of the 7th day of February last, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

That the Union Canal shall not in width, be less at the surface than forty feet, at its bottom, than 28, nor its depth be short of four feet.

That in addition to the provision contained in the first section of the act aforesaid, there be grounded on the event of its failure to furnish adequate funds for the completion of the Eastern Section of the Canal, to be obtained through separate acts of the respective governments and corporations, states of Maryland and Virginia, the government of the United States, and the three cities of the District of Columbia, a subscription to the amount, if necessary, of 2,750,000 dollars, in the following proportions, 2-11th by the state of Maryland, 3 11th by the state of Virginia, 4-11th by the United States, and 2 11th by the District cities, to be divided between them, according to an equitable ratio, to be fixed by themselves. In case a part of the sum aforesaid shall be subscribed, by private individuals, in the mode provided by the act aforesaid, the several States and Corporations, within which such individual subscriptions are received, shall be requested to assume, as part of their aforesaid quotas, the amount of such subscription, under such security as they may deem expedient for the payment thereof, by the subscribers, to them respectively.

That the government of the United States be earnestly solicited to obtain the whole of this sum on loan, receivable in four instalments, upon the issue of certificates of stock, bearing an interest not exceeding five per cent., and irredeemable for thirty years, and to guarantee the repayment thereof on a specific pledge of the public lots in the City of Washington, of the United States Stock in the Canal, and the public faith.

That the first instalment of the loan be made payable on the 1st of March, 1825, and the last on the 1st of March, 1829.

That the interest of each state and corporation, upon its proportion of the said loan, be paid into the Treasury of the United States, according to the terms of the loan, and the principal sum at the expiration of thirty years, the period to be fixed for its redemption.

That, in the event of a refusal by the government of the United States to negociate the said loan, each state and corporation shall provide the amount of its respective subscriptions, in such manner as may seem to it best.

That the maximum profit of the said company shall not exceed 15 per cent. after the entire canal shal have been completed; but if, at any time after the completion of the Eastern Section thereof, and before sufficient funds shall have been otherwise provided for the completion of the western, the tolls of the Canal shall yield a nett income to the stockholders, exceeding 10 per cent. per annum, such excess shall be applied towards the extension of the canal, until the Western Section shall have been completed: and, to give more speedy effect to this provision, the President and Directors of the Union Canal Company shall be authorized to borrow, or may negotiate, through a suitable agency, in behalf of the Company, on the credit of such excess, or on the tolls or a fixed part thereof, levied upon certain commodities passing through the said Canal, being the probable amount of such annual excess, such sums of money as may be deemed expedient, by a general meeting of the stockholders, to be applied to the extension of the Western Section of the Canal, from time to time, till the said section shall have been completed, and, if, after the completion of the entire canal, the nett dividends shall exceed 15 per cent. per annum such excess shall be applied first, to the strengthening of the works of the canal, next, to the multiplication of ascending locks from the river Potomac to the level of the canal wherever the convenience of the adjacent country may require it; next to lining the canal throughout with such walls of stone as shall accommodate its banks to the use of steam boats, and should the nett dividends still exceed 15 per cent. then the excess shall be applied to the reduction, according to some equitable scale, of the tolls levied upon the canal.

And be it further Resolved, That a Committee of five Delegates be appointed to prepare, and cause to be presented in behalf of this Assembly, a suitable memorial to the State of Ohio, soliciting the co-operation of that State in the completion of the Union Canal, and its ultimate connexion with the navigation of Lake Erie; and that, for the latter purpose, the memorial shall respectfully suggest the expediency of causing the country between the northernmost bend of the river Ohio, and the southern shores of Lake Erie, together with the Waters of Great Beaver and Cuayga Creeks, and all other intervening waters near the said route to be carefully surveyed, with the view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of a Canal, which, fed by the latter, shall connect the former.

That a letter be addressed by the chairman of the Assembly, to the Mayor of Alexandria Georgetown, and Washington, apprizing, thro' them, their respective Corporations, of the proceedings of this Assembly, and inviting their zealous co-operation in giving them effect.

That another letter be addressed by the Chairman, in behalf of this Assembly, to the President and Directors of the Potomac Company, requesting their concurrence in the measures recommended by the preceding resolutions.

Resolved, That the committee before named be, and they are hereby, authorized and requested to use their best exertions to obtain the most favorable reception for their memorials, to ascertain and communicate to the Central Corresponding Committee, hereinafter named, such objections, if any, as are opposed to the prayers of their respective memorials, and to devise, if possible, in conjunction with the common friends of the Union and prosperity of the U. States, the means of obviating all the impediments to their success.

Resolved, That for the last mentioned purpose, the Delegates of the respective counties and corporations, represented in this Assembly, be regarded as a corresponding Committee, and that 13 persons be appointed a Central Committee of Correspondence, to confer with the Committees before named, to holds tated meetings in the City of Washington, for the purpose of consulting upon, and adopting in behalf of the Union Canal, such measures as may seem best calculated to assure its certain and speedy accomplishment.

Mr Mercer followed the reading of his resolutions with a very luminous speech, exhibiting a variety of information concerning the history and character of the canals of Europe and of the United States, and embracing numerous details in relation to the practicability, cost, proper dimensions, utility, &c of the proposed Union Canal from the Potomac to the Ohio, an examination of the Reports of the Commissioners on the subject, &c. and displaying extensive research, and an intimate acquaintance with all the topics connected with the subject under consideration, as well as much reflection on the most expedient mode of proceeding to effect the object now in hand.

Mr. *Colston*, of Virginia, expressed a general concurrence in the views offered by Mr. Mercer, as well as his pleasure at the eloquent expose of that gentleman. Mr C. however, not being prepared at once to assent to some of the positions advanced, particularly in relation to the proposed width of the Canal, moved to accompany the reference of the resolutions with the following instructions:

Resolved, *That the committee to whom the resolutions have been referred, be instructed to inquire,*

1st *Into the probable difference of expense between a canal 30 feet wide, and one of 40 feet.*

2d *Into the advantages and disadvantages likely to result from increasing the width of the proposed canal from 30 to 40 feet, and report the result of such inquiries to this meeting.*

Mr. *Herbert*, of Maryland, desired that the committee should also be instructed to accompany their report with a preamble setting forth all the information they could obtain (and he knew there was much in the possession of some of the Delegates present) on the subject of the practicability of the contemplated canal. Mr. H. made a number of very pertinent remarks, to show the propriety of the course he suggested. Such a statement, founded on authentic data, would satisfy the public mind that this great national object could be not only easily effected, but effected at a cost that would surprise those who had examined the subject but slightly. It would defeat the objections urged against the scheme by prejudice and local jealousy; and by showing to capitalists, at home and abroad, that it would be an advantageous work in which to invest their money, it would enlist friends, and draw to it a valuable support. This was an important consideration, when any thing like an effective support from the general and state governments was so precarious, &c.

Gen. *Mason*, of Georgetown, concurred in the propriety of such an expose, and spoke in its support. He made some statements in relation to the proceedings of the old Potomac Company, which had been adverted to in debate; and remarked considerably at large as to the extent of country which the canal would benefit; the ramifications which might be opened to it towards the Lakes; the facilities which certain watercourses afforded, &c.

Mr. *Mercer* thought, instead of prefixing such a statement as Mr. Herbert proposed, to the Report, it would be better that the committee who would be appointed to draft memorials to the states, should embody the information in their memorials, for which they would have more time, and could perform the duty more satisfactorily than could be done by a committee now.

A good deal of discussion followed on this point and others touched on in debate, in which Messrs. Powell, A. Lee, Caldwell, Colston, Opie, Briggs, and Shannon, joined.

The resolutions having been referred,

Mr. *Fenwick*, of Md. submitted the following, which he moved should go to the same committee, and agreed to,

Resolved, *That this meeting and the friends of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal generally disclaim and disavow all opposition to any lateral Canal which it is practicable to make, leading to or from the said Canal, or to any future extension through any of the states adjacent thereto—that, on the contrary, they heartily approve and are disposed to co-operate in every improvement in the navigation of the water-courses leading to or from the said Canal, as tending to increase its general utility, and to enhance the profits thereof.*

Mr. *Shriver*, of Pennsylvania, who had been often referred to in the course of the proceedings to-day as possessing much information on this subject of the canal (he, in fact, having prepared for the press, from actual survey and observation of great part of it, a map of the country through which it is proposed to pass the canal) requested Mr. Mercer, who could do it with more facility, to make such use of the notes with which he had furnished him, as should put the Convention in possession of the leading facts within his knowledge.

Mr. Mercer accordingly read from a paper a summary of very interesting facts, which he accompanied by numerous illustrations, drawn from his own personal acquaintance with the country and with the subject. From the notes of Mr. Shriver, and the remarks of Mr. Mercer, we gather these leading particulars—that there is furnished by the head waters of the Ohio, a superabundant supply, in the dryest seasons, for all the purposes required by a canal, as well as for evaporation, leakage, &c. a supply so great that six boats could pass the locks per hour, both day and night; that, in truth, by extending to the reservoir, the supply of the heads of Cheat river, which can readily be done, a supply of water will be obtained, to pass 12 boats per hour—it being ascertained that in a lock of ten feet lift a boat can pass in five minutes, and thus give boats passage as rapidly as they can pass through a lock. Further—that, by embracing other advantages which the nature of the country offers, a double set of locks can be supplied with water, and even 12 boats passed up and 12 down every hour. These improvements and facilities, we understood, contemplated a tunnel of two miles; on the cost of which per yard, in different countries, Mr. Mercer furnished a number of facts.

Mr. *Colston* renewed his motion for instructing the Committee in the manner stated above, (which motion he had waived at the time,) and after some further discussion, the instructions were agreed to.

The following letter, received from the Delegates appointed in Belmont county, Ohio, was presented to the Convention, by the Chairman, and read:

To the Chairman of the Meeting of the Friends of the Potomac Canal, to be held in the City of Washington, on the 6th of November next.

SIR,—The undersigned having been, at a meeting of the citizens of Belmont county, Ohio, appointed Delegates to the meeting of the friends of the Potomac Canal, to be held at the City of Washington, on the 6th of November next, are under the disagreeable necessity of saying that circumstances beyond their control place it out of their power to give their personal attendance upon that occasion. As a further apology for non-attendance, we subjoin a few remarks intended to express the sentiments of our constituents upon the subject of your meeting.

In that section of Ohio which we have been

chase to republish, GRATIS, the proceedings of the meeting, and to circulate them throughout the whole population here the sensation observed, with interested anxiety, the movements of our Eastern brethren upon the subject of the Potomac and Ohio Canal. They hailed with joy the first dawn of that liberal and enlightened policy which promised a speedy accomplishment of this great national work. Aware that their interests were closely blended with the completion of this design, they saw with real satisfaction the increasing excitement of the spirit which gave assurance that energy and efficiency would accompany the undertaking. With the utmost cheerfulness, then, they expressed an unqualified approbation of the measures which have been adopted to forward this great object, and their willingness to render a constant co-operation in future. At the County Meeting, in which the undersigned were appointed Delegates, the resolutions herewith forwarded were passed without a dissenting voice. It does not, indeed, require much penetration to perceive that, if the projected Canal is completed to Pittsburgh, all that territory which is watered by the Ohio, and its tributaries above the falls, will experience advantages which it is now impossible to estimate or conceive. It is confidently believed, by men who have examined the subject with attention, and who are well qualified to judge, that, if this Canal be extended to Lake Erie, it will enjoy a much more than equal participation of the trade of that Lake, as well as of Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, and their several extensive dependencies.

In the limits which we have prescribed to this communication, we cannot, nor do we think it necessary, to assign our reasons for believing, with our fellow citizens, that the Potomac and Ohio Canal will be the outlet of all the trade of the Ohio above the falls, and of the Lakes west of its termination. As far as it regards ourselves, we are assured that, as we can afford to transport flour, bacon, tobacco, &c. to the Baltimore market at an expense of from two to three dollars per hundred weight, we shall derive proportionably greater profit from the same trade when the cost of transportation will not exceed fifty cents. We anticipate, with great confidence, a considerable advance in the value of our lands, and in general, of all our property, and particularly of such bulky commodities as will not now bear transportation to any safe market.

The same argument which proves the proposed Canal to be fraught with benefit to us, may be applied, with little alteration, to all that country whose trade we have supposed will flow through its channel. The articles of our trade in general command as high a price in Baltimore as in New York. Why, then, go several hundred miles further to find a market at the latter place? Why incur the danger of meeting earlier obstructions from ice? Why brave the dangers of an extended lake navigation? These are considerations which cannot fail to have their weight with the western people in making choice of a market. A regard to our interest, on subjects of this kind, will be the sole guide to our decision.

With our best wishes, and those of our fellow citizens, for the promotion of the object of your meeting, we have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

BENJ. RUGGLES,
S. COLWELL.

St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, October 27, 1823.

The proceedings in Belmont county and in Preston county, Va. were also presented to the meeting and read.

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following Delegates, on the committee to whom the resolutions were referred, viz:

Messrs Mercer, Jones, Shriver, Colston, John Mason, Fenwick, Herbert, McLean, Shannon, Briggs, Swann, Tilghman, McPherson, Opie, Hughes.

The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, Nov. 8.

The Committee did not enter with their report until half past 12 o'clock, when Dr. Kent took the chair, and the Convention proceeded to business.

On calling over the names, there appeared the following additional Delegates

Prince George's county, Md.—William Wootton and Robert Bowie.

Charles county.—John G Chapman.

Frederick county.—Grafton Duvall.

Georgetown.—Clement Smith.

Virgil Maxey, Maj. Roberdeau, John Shriver, and Mr. M'Duffie, were admitted to the floor as honorary members of the Convention.

Mr. Mercer made a report from the Committee, suggesting a variety of amendments in the original resolutions.

Mr. Kennedy, of Washington county, moved the printing of the resolutions and amendments, but the motion was lost.

An amendment, offered to change the name of the Canal from "Union," to "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal," led to some discussion, in which Mr. Lee called on any gentleman from Kentucky or Ohio, to give the sentiments of these states, respecting the Canal. In consequence of this call,

Mr. Trimble of Kentucky, a member of the House of Representatives, rose and observed, that though called upon unexpectedly, he would very cheerfully, if the Convention wished it, proceed to state the deep interest, which he could assure the meeting, his state felt in the success of so magnificent an undertaking. Kentucky and Ohio both believed that, in process of time, they should have to seek their market in the Eastward. Mr. T. submitted, in detail, the reasons which induced them to adopt such opinions, and why, he himself thought, their calculations were based upon rational grounds.

He then took a view of the relative expenses of the New Orleans and the eastern markets from which he inferred the certainty that the states of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, would send their produce to the latter. He requested the meeting to imagine the vast extent of country lying beyond the Alleghany, and then to consider the mighty advantages which the East India trade had brought to the principal cities on the Mediterranean. The inference was clear, that comparative advantages would result to the Atlantic cities from the completion of this canal. He thought that if the meeting adjourned without coming to some conclusive point, it would rather injure than serve the great cause of internal improvement.

Mr. M'Lane, of Ohio, (Post master General) feeling himself called upon to state, what was the sentiment of Ohio on this subject, he assured the Convention that that state viewed the question of internal improvement as one intimately connected with the future prosperity of the country. He had no doubt it was the interest of Ohio and all the western states to aid in support of this noble and patriotic undertaking, and while he was confident that the feeling was decidedly favorable, he was of opinion, that, at present, but little pecuniary assistance could be looked for. Mr. M'Lean considered, that the principal object of gentleman in appealing to him was to ascertain what was the probability of obtaining pecuniary support, and, to give the information desired, he had thus given his opinion on that subject.

Mr. Herbert stated, that as one of the Committee he wished to explain why the proposed change in the name was agreeable to him. He wished that the interests of Baltimore should not entirely be lost sight of, and that the prejudices already existing should not be increased. If a lateral canal should be made, the present correspondence and intercourse between the West and Baltimore would be continued, and the amount thereby increased. [illegible] in which they pledged [illegible] to obtain the termination of this great work, in order to obviate the charge in the minds of the Canal, he wished to avoid increasing the prejudices in Baltimore, although he considered them as unreasonable; and arising from an ignorance of her true interests. He hoped no objection would be made to the lateral Canal, and if not, where could be the ojection to the proposed change?

Mr. Archibald Lee, of Montgomery, could say to his friend from Prince George's that there was not even an idea among his colleagues of opposing the lateral Canal to Baltimore. Baltimore was the emporium of the state—was her pride, and as an inhabitant, he was willing to do every thing to promote her prosperity. He hoped both him and his colleagues stood acquitted in behalf of any hostility towards her.

Mr. *McLean*, as a member of the committee, remarked, that he was in favor of the proposed change of the name of the Canal, from *Union* to *Chesapeake and Ohio* Canal, because there were already several canals in the country of the same name.

The question was then taken upon the proposed change, and it was carried in the affirmative.

After the reading of the several amendments offered by the committee, the question occurred upon the resolutions as amended, when Mr. *McMahon*, of Allegheny, Md. wished the resolutions to be considered jointly.

Mr. *Wallace* said he preferred their separate consideration; he was of opinion, that the Constitution gave Congress no power to act in this measure, and therefore he was unwilling to offer a memorial to Congress, when its co-operation could not consistently be asked.

Some conversation then ensued relative to the manner of taking the question, when their separate consideration was ordered.

The resolutions were all adopted unanimously, with the exception of that which contemplates an application to Congress, which was objected to by Mr. Wallace, but carried.

Mr. *Kennedy* then rose, and asked, whether provision ought not to be made for a future meeting of this Convention, if the provisions for raising a revenue for the Canal should happen to fail of their intended effect.

Mr. [illegible] said he should hope that the Central Committee would feel it to be their duty to call another meeting of the Convention, should any cause exist that the object of the resolutions now adopted.

Mr. Curtis, of this District, then rose, and delivered an eloquent address, which, though not a very long one we are obliged to defer.

Previous to adjournment—

On motion of Mr. Powell, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of the Convention be given to the President and Secretary, for the ability with which they have discharged their respective duties. And then

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1823.

Agriculture & Manufactures.

AT the second Annual Meeting of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures in and for Allegheny County, held on the first of October, the following Stock and Domestic Manufactures were exhibited.

HORSES.

North Star, by		John Crawford, Elizab. township
Farmer's Delight, by	J. Kane,	Finley do.
Stallion, by	J. Jacobs,	Fayette do.
Mare with 3 Colts, by		M. Leech.
Mare and Colt,		Jas. Such
Filley,		F. Stoner
Bay Colt,		Geo. M'Kinney
Mare and 3 Colts,		Tho. Chalfant
Mare and Colt,		Samuel Ewalt
Mare and Colt,		Joseph Wilson
Colt,		Henry Beltzhoover
Filley,		Andrew Watson.

NEAT CATTLE,

Bull, 4 years old, by	James Gray, of Ross tp
Cow, 5 do.	do
Heifer, 1 do.	do
Bull Calf, 6 months,	do

We would again particularly call the attention of farmers and graziers to this breed of cattle. They are greatly superior to any other breed in this county, and are distinguished for their fine size, form, and disposition to fatten.

Milch Cow,	by Wm. B Foster
Do	Edward Patchell
Cow, and Calf 4 years old,	J. Gibson, Mifflin

A very fine pair of Working Oxen, exhibited by Mr. David Shields.

There were several other cows and calves exhibited, but not having been registered, we are unable to notice them here.

SWINE.

Sow with 12 very fine Pigs, 3 months old, by	Mr. John Neel, Pitt tp.
Sow,	Zenas Neil
Boar, Sow and 7 Pigs,	F. Cotter, Pitt tp.
Sow,	Mr. Belknap, Indiana.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Linen, 1 piece,	30 yds.	by Mrs. G. Wallace, of Braddock's Field.
Do 3 pieces,	76 yds.	Mr. J. Melvin, Ross tp.
1 piece,	30 yds.	Robert Campbell, Pitt
1 do	30 yds.	J. Johnston, Fayette
1 do	22 yds.	Saml. Mann, Pittsburgh
1 do	19 yds	Susanna Graham, Elizab'th.
2 do		Mrs. Henry for J. Arthurs
1 do	31 yds.	Ann Hamilton Plum tp.
1 do		Mrs. Jane Davis.
Carpeting, 1 piece,		by Mrs. Beltzhoover
Do		Mrs. Geo. Reiter
Do		Mrs. Stewart, Millers Run
Do		Mary Roseburgh, Pittsb.
Do		Mrs. Martha Irwin, Pittsbg.
Do		Mrs. Robert Stewart, Ross
Do		Miss Ann M'Clure, Mifflin
Do		Mrs. M'Candless, Pittsb.
Do		Mrs. Rahm, do
Do		Miss Sarah Beelen do
Do		Mrs. Mary Oliver do
Do		Mrs. Sarah M'Kee do
Do		Mrs. Belknap, Indiana
Do		William Thompson
Do		Mrs. Lowrie, Pittsburgh
Do		Rev. Mr. Black
Samples of do.		Mrs. Caldwell & Rev. Black.
Hearth Rugs		Mrs. Ann Speer
do		Mrs. Robert Stewart
do		Mrs. Bonnifice
Coverlets, 3	by	Mrs. Mary Bonner
do 2		Polly M'Combs
do 4		Wm. Davis
do 4		G. Bell
do 1		S. Bell
do 1		Elizabeth Reed
do 3		Mary Irwin
do 3		Mary Commer
do 2		Elizabeth M'Cowan
do 2		Rachel Kelly
Blankets, 1 pair		Mrs. Irwin
do 3		Mrs. Martha Irwin
do 1		Mrs Hannah Irish
do 1		Mrs. Fleming, who also exhibited some Thread Lace, and 5 dozen and 5 cuts of fine yarn, spun in 9 hours.
Woollen Cloth,	22 yds.	Judge M'Clure,
do	29	Mrs. Jane Davis
do	a sample	Miss Susan Graham,

Who also exhibited two handsome Shawls of marine wool.

Woollen Yarn, 6 cuts, by	Miss Petar, 9 years of age
Stockings and Gloves,	Mrs. Robertson
Socks	mrs. Mary Adams, 73 years
Stockings	Ann M'Clure
Stockings	Nancy Anderson
Socks and Stockings,	Ann Speer
Socks	Rosanna Mann
Yarn	Sarah Johnston
Socks, 5 pair	mrs. Mary Irwin
Socks and Yarn	mrs. M'Donald
Socks and Stockings,	miss N. D. M'Clure
Socks	miss St. John
Linen Thread	D. Aikin
do 1 lb.	mrs. Jane Davis
do 2 lb.	miss Ann M'Clure
do 12 dozen	Sally Campbell
do 1 lb.	Rose M'Intire
do 30 cuts black,	mrs. Allison
do 28 cuts	mrs. Mary Irwin
do 55 cuts	mrs. Ann May
do Socks	mrs Eliz. Wiley
do Stockings	mrs. Carnahan
Lace, 5 yards	Sarah Hare
do	Rosanna Mann
Bonnet of Straw	by miss Lucretia Sheppard
do do	miss Jane Sheppard
do do & 1 of Gimp,	by C. Bracken
do do Gimp,	Elizabeth Alexander
do do	Jane Petar

do. Grass, imitation of Leghorn, Jane Petar. This was a very handsome specimen, and equalled, as to workmanship, any imported Leghorn.

Shoes, Ladies',	by Elias Herdman
Men's, coarse,	Ralph Pittock

Hats, of Wool, exhibited by Rudolph Marks, who also presented a pair of boots and shoes made from hatter's felt.

of wool,	by Judge M'Clure
4 fur, Water-proof,	by Edward Patchell
6 do. do.	by Chr Magee
Calf Skins, ½ dozen,	by Thos. Sample
Sole Leather,	do.
do.	by Geo. A Bayard
do. two months old,	by Geo. Peters

Mr Cole exhibited 5 pieces of Floor-Cloth, manufactured in Pittsburgh. This is an article that deserves our highest recommendation, and it is hoped may receive sufficient encouragement.

Wm. T. Smith exhibited a patent balance, of ingenious workmanship, which was much admired.

Copper Kettles, tinned, manufactured by Mr. Robert Stewart, Allegheny town.

Patent Saddle and Bridle, by Mr. Glenn

Rifle, double-barreled, by Fred'k. Rhodes

A card containing 26 Pen-Knives, manufactured by Mr. Thornhill. These were much admired, and superior to and cheaper than British manufactured.

Whip, manufactured by David Bailey

The Phœnix Cotton Factory exhibited one piece of their goods, not surpassed by any from the eastern manufactories. This establishment can now furnish yarn and goods of a better quality than those generally received from the eastward.

Mr. Joseph Harrisson exhibited a piece of check; also, a piece of cloth of cotton and wool, of his own manufacture, and

Mr. Gilaspy, of Moon township, produced a piece of bed-ticking, of his manufacture.

We hope these two gentlemen may receive that patronage and encouragement which their industry deserves.

Mrs. Vicory, of Ohio township, exhibited several pounds of Cayenne Pepper, manufactured from pepper raised in her garden.

Mr. Arthurs, of Pittsburgh, gratified the Society by exhibiting several pieces of broad-cloths and cassinetts from his manufactory.

Messrs. Murphy also made a display, which was highly gratifying, of cloths, cassimeres and cassinetts, from their manufactory, on Chartier's Creek.

A Churn, upon a new construction, made by Jno. M'Gee.

Parchment, manufactured by Mr. Willis Midford, of the best quality.

The exhibition of Agricultural Implements was highly interesting, for variety and workmanship.

½ dozen Axes	by mr. M'Elhinney
Axe,	David Beeler
Axes,	Long & Elliott
1 Axe,	Wm. Montgomery
½ dozen Spades	Asa Waters
do Shovels	
do Cuttingknives	
1 dozen Axes	
½ doz. Sickles	Mr. Belknap, from the Pine Creek Factory.
do Shovels	
do Grass Scithes	
One Corn do	

Mr. Gormly exhibited two kinds of Straw Cutters, by either of which a great deal of time and labor are saved.

Ploughs—Pescock's Patent and Half Patent, manufactured by the Messrs. Morford and Messrs Lecky, were much admired for their workmanship.

The Society was much pleased with the display made by Mr. Geo. Evans, of five different kinds of Ploughs, made by him, viz.

Woods' Patent,
Do with heel and cutter
Do with 4 edged coulter
Bergen's self-sharpening Plough, which is highly recommended.
A Plough without coulter, with improvements by Mr. Evans

Mr. Evans also exhibited his Corn Sheller.

A Corn Sheller with a fan, was exhibited by Mr. Pendleton, who is the agent for the sale of them. This implement shells and cleans the corn at the same time, and saves a great deal of labor.

Messrs. Poole and Copeland exhibited their improved Wool Spinner:—but not being finished the committee could not form any opinion of its peculiar merit. There is no doubt of its utility in saving time and labor.

Mr. Beares exhibited the Vertical Family Spinner made and sold by him. This machine is simple in its construction, of moderate price, and well calculated for family use. The great saving in time and labor in the use of this machine, the facility and regularity with which it works, render it highly important to Farmers, and we hope to see it soon become in general use.

Ladies' Toilette Pens, by mrs. Philips.

CROPS.

Mr. Heisler exhibited several uncommonly large pumpkins.

Mr. John Reed, also offered one weighing 180 pounds.

D. Aikin—very early potatoes.

Mr. George Kinner produced several ears of corn of remarkably large growth

Mr. John Snyder raised about 105 bushels of Corn per acre.

Mr. John Irish [illegible] acres, [illegible] bushels per acre.

Mr. William Wilson, on one acre, raised 129 bushels per acre.

WHEAT.

Charles Johnston, on about 5 3-4 acres, raised 53 2-37 bushels per acre, by weight.

George Hill cultivated 16 acres,—produce 45 bushels per acre.

On Thursday, the *Ploughing Match* took place, was well contested, and highly interesting. After the match was over, the following

Premiums
WERE AWARDED:

For the best Bull,	to mr. James Gray,	$10 00
Bull Calf,	do	5 00
Heifer,	do	6 00
Milch Cow,	Ed. Patchell,	10 00
Brace Oxen,	David Shields,	8 00
Stallion,	John Crawford	10 00
Brood Mare,	Jos. Wilson	10 00
Horse Colt,	mr. Kinzer	5 00
Filley	P. Stone	5 00
Boar & Sow,	P. Cotter	10 00

CROPS.

To mr. Ch. Johnston, for the best Wheat,	$10 00
To mr. Wm. M'Clure, for the greatest quantity of Corn,	5 00

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Best linen Shirting,	Robert Campbell,	$10 00
Flannel,	Miss Ann M'Clure,	10 00
Woollen Cloth, family manufacture,	Judge M'Clure,	10 00
2d best, do.	Mrs. Jane Davis,	5 00
Best Carpeting,	Mrs. Belknap,	10 00
Pair Blankets,	Mrs. Martha Irwin,	10 00
Coverlet,	Mrs. Mary Irwin,	5 00
Linsey,	Jos. Harrisson,	5 00
Linen Thread,	Sally Campbell,	19 50
2d best, do.	Miss Ann M'Clure,	4 00
Best Woollen Socks,	Mrs. Mary Adams,	3 00
Stockings,	Miss Ann M'Clure,	3 00
Bonnet, of grass,	Miss Jane Petar,	10 00
do. of straw,	Mrs. Christiana Bracken, per Mr. Belknap,	5 00
Fur Hat,	Chr. Magee,	5 00
Wool Hat,	M'Kee & Graham,	2 00
Saddle & Bridle,	Mr. Glenn,	5 00
Sole Leather,	Thos. Sample,	5 00
Pair Ladies' Shoes,	Elias Herdman,	5 00
½ dozen Axes,	Long & Elliot.	3 00

Wm. Montgomery and David Beeler offered but one axe each; of course the committee could not award the premium to either of them.—Their axes were not surpassed in workmanship or materials.

For the best Plough,	George Evans, for Woods' Patent,	$10 00

☞The Committee, in their report, state that this plough deserves particular notice, and recommend it to all farmers, in preference to any other plough, for saving of time, labor, and economy in every particular. The Committee also recommend the self-sharpening operation introduced and patented by Mr Bergen—and suggest what appears to them would be an improvement, viz—the application of the self-sharpening point or nose and share of Mr. Bergen's to Woods' Patent Plough, as improved by Mr. Evans.

For the best Spades and Shovels, half a dozen each,	Asa Waters,	$5 00
Cutting Knives,	do.	3 00

Sickles——The Committee were unable to determine between Mr. M'Elhinney's and Mr. Belknap's, and as the premium was increased to $10 by Mr. Magee, who relinquished his, this sum was divided between them.

	To Mr. M'Elhinney,	$5 00
	Belknap,	5 00
Best Scythes,	Mr. Belknap,	5 00

As there was no competition for this premium, Mr. Belknap relinquished it, and requested the amount to be given as a premium for the best Straw Bonnet.

A premium was awarded to Miss Susan Graham, for some handsome merino shawls.		$3 00

The Thread Lace exhibited by Mrs. Flemming and Miss Hare, was beautiful, and does great credit to their taste and industry.

The Committee to superintend the *Ploughing Match*, state in their report, that six competitors appeared. Suitable ground was offered by Mr. Flemming, for which the thanks of the Society are gratefully tendered to him. The 1-6th of an acre was allotted to each ploughman. Five of the Ploughs started simultaneously.

Mr. John Graham, of St. Clair, with two horses and Woods' Patent Plough, made by George Evans, performed the work in 29 minutes.

Wm. Montgomery, of Ross, with Messrs. Lecky's Plough, performed his work in 30 minutes, with two horses.

Mr. Cooper, of Ross, with two horses and Peacock's Patent, made by Messrs. Morfords, performed the work in 39 minutes.

Robert Lee, of St. Clair, with two horses, and a plough of his own construction, performed it in 44 minutes.

Mr. Neil, of Indiana, with 2 oxen, driver, and E. Trovillo ploughman, performed it in 57 minutes.

Mr. Belknap, of Indiana, with two horses, would have done as well perhaps as some of the others; but his horses being improperly harnessed with stretchers instead of double-trees, and the collar of one of the horses being too small, they did not finish until some minutes after the oxen.

The Committee are unanimous in awarding the premium to Mr. John Graham, for the best ploughing, done in the shortest time, and with the least fatigue to the horses. $10 00

It is but justice to Mr Cooper to state, that his plough was rather too small for the heavy work, which was, notwithstanding, very neatly done, and greatly to his credit.

The ploughing done by Mr. Montgomery, was done with expedition, but, in the opinion of the committee, was not so regular nor so well laid as the former.

The work done by the oxen was well done, and expeditiously, considering the heat of the day.

It is impossible to notice, particularly, the quality and merits of each of the various manufactured articles which crowded the Society's building. The display, generally, was highly creditable to the different manufacturers, and particularly to the ladies, among whom there appears to exist a laudable emulation, and who, by their zeal and public spirit in promoting, in this department, the objects of the Society, have set an example worthy of imitation.

HARMAR DENNY, *Secretary.*

Annual Report

Of the Managers of the Pittsburgh Female Benevolent Society.

THE Managers beg leave to present the Annual Report of their proceedings. This report is not made for the purpose of ostentation, or to display what little the Society have been enabled to extend to the different objects of its charity, but for the satisfaction of its members, and in justice to those persons in the community who countenanced and encouraged the Institution.—It is also necessary that the public should occasionally be informed of the proceedings of this Society, that they may be acquainted with its usefulness and indeed to contribute to its support.

During the last winter, many persons were dependent upon this Society for subsistence and clothing, and throughout every inclement season, the voice of charity made frequent and impressive appeals to the liberality of the christian. These appeals were not uttered in vain, but the comforts of this world and the consolations of religion were freely and graciously bestowed upon those who required them. During the last year we have been enabled to extend assistance to 43 poor widows; and 22 females, whose husbands are worthless and abandoned, have received an almost entire support at our hands, and many children have not only been fed and clothed, but their minds have been nurtured by pure and virtuous precepts. 400 bushels of coal, and 859 lbs of flour, have been distributed; and 281 lbs of flax were purchased by the Society, and given to our applicants to spin; the yarn was then exchanged for food and clothing, which were given as a recompense for their labor. Could our treasury be enriched and ourselves enabled to extend that protection and assistance we have always desired to do, the cause of active Benevolence would be increased, and every wretched and helpless being in our city should feel the genial influence of our exertions.

Few are acquainted with the difficulties this Society is compelled to encounter during the progress of its operations. An empoverished treasury, unpaid subscriptions, and scanty contributions, have combined to restrain us, in the due exercise of our charitable and benevolent purposes; but although the funds of our Society have been limited, and our collections small, we have endeavored to keep that steady and unwavering course to which we were urged by the best feelings of the human heart. Our cause is indeed worthy of support: every member in each class of society, is more or less affected by our exertions; and the influence of our example and charity will not cease to operate when the objects of both shall no longer require our assistance, but will control their future lives: those who have been the foster-children of humanity, will, themselves, in turn, extend protection to the distressed, and, from a sense of moral and honorable feelings, will repay us for our attention, by a life of usefulness and industry. We are aware that many who never felt the pangs of poverty or witnessed the distresses attendant upon sickness and disease, are unwilling to contribute any thing, as they suppose, to the support of idleness and vice. Mistaken idea! We invite such persons to attend our daily visits to the poor, the sick and unprotected; they will there be addressed in the eloquent language of nature, a language which the confusion of tongues did not corrupt, and which the human heart cannot resist. Yes,—we urge the unwilling and prejudiced to attend the habitations of wretchedness and wo, and view the naked, hungry and diseased; the father of a family, perhaps, deserting the partner of his bosom and her tender offspring to all the misery which awaits their unprotected situation; the wretched wife abandoned to despair, and her innocent children receiving no food but tears. Such a scene would be sufficient to melt the austere heart of the philosopher. It would unbar the gloomy dungeon of his heart, and the spirit of benevolence would leave its prison, to protect and relieve the decrepitude of age and the helplessness of infancy.

Our labors have been constant and unwearied; we are assured of the continuance, and, we flatter ourselves, increased support of our friends; and they may rest assured their reward will be as glorious as their cause is noble. The proud consciousness of having done our duty, and the smiles of protected innocence, will be to us a sufficient recompense in this world, and we fervently hope that the blessing of our Creator will await us in another.

The Managers acknowledge with gratitude, donations to the amount of $56 11½. The worthy donors will receive their sufficient reward; the poor sufferers will lift their weary heads from their pillows, and bless the goodness of their benefactors; the prattling babe will lisp its gratitude, and the fond mother, pressing her infant to her bosom, will offer a silent prayer for those who have protected her offspring. The funds of our society are now extremely limited, and the calls upon us for assistance are loud and repeated. Many objects of charity are at present before us, who must be protected during the inclemency of the approaching winter; and will our citizens suffer the efforts of the Female Benevolent Society to be paralyzed, and the hand of charity to be palsied by neglect and contempt? Will they permit disease, in all its ghastly forms, to spread its ravages amidst a poor but interesting family, without a single effort to arrest its progress? Will they expose a fellow being to the pitiless storm without a provision to clothe him; and shall the infant tear be congealed by cold and unfeeling apathy, or shall the sacred spirit of benevolence dissolve it into gratitude?

Persons who are disposed to contribute, will apply to any of the Managers, who pledge themselves to appropriate the collections to the real objects of the Society.

The Managers will also mention, that the Cash remaining in the Treasury for the year 1822, was $43 89

The cash received from subscribers in 1823, 46 87½

The cash received by donations, in 1823, 56 11½

$146 88

Expended by the Society for the year 1823, 137 24

Leaving a balance in the Treasury of only $9 64

The managers hope they will not be disappointed in their expectations of liberal contributions to the funds of the Society. Remember the cause you are about to aid. Recollect that the grateful thoughts of those you relieve and protect, will be heard on high, and that Great Being who has said "I will be a father to the orphan and a husband to the widow," will approve your conduct and bless your charity.

By order of the Board.

E. BEARES, *Secretary.*

The Annual Meeting,

OF the *Female Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh*, was held in the Second Presbyterian Church, on Monday, the 10th inst. when the following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. R. Patterson, *First Directress.*
Mrs. M Hopkins, *Second Directress.*
Mrs. J. Duncan, *Treasurer.*
Mrs. E. Beares, *Secretary.*

Managers.

Mrs. E. F. Denny,	Mrs. C. M'Knight,
Mrs. N. Butler,	Mrs. S. M'Clurg,
Mrs. R W. Lambdin,	Mrs J. Irwin,
Mrs. E. Basham,	Mrs. J. Maclean,
Miss M. Herron,	Miss B. Darragh,
Miss M. Dunning,	Miss E. Irwin.

Bank of Pittsburgh,

November 3, 1823.

THE president and directors of this institution, have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT, for the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 14th inst.

November 14.—3t

chosen to represent, the thinking part of the population have for some time observed, with interested anxiety, the movements of our Eastern brethren upon the subject of the Potomac and Ohio Canal. They hailed with joy the first dawn of that liberal and enlightened policy which promised a speedy accomplishment of this great national work. Aware that their interests were closely blended with the completion of this design, they saw with real satisfaction the increasing excitement of the spirit which gave assurance that energy and efficiency would accompany the undertaking. With the utmost cheerfulness, then, they expressed an unqualified approbation of the measures which have been adopted to forward this great object, and their willingness to sender a constant co-operation in future. At the County Meeting, in which the undersigned were appointed Delegates, the resolutions herewith forwarded were passed without a dissenting voice. It does not, indeed, require much penetration to perceive that, if the projected Canal is completed to Pittsburgh, all that territory which is watered by the Ohio, and its tributaries above the falls, will experience advantages which it is now impossible to estimate or conceive. It is confidently believed, by men who have examined the subject with attention, and who are well qualified to judge, that, if this Canal be extended to Lake Erie, it will enjoy a much more than equal participation of the trade of that Lake, as well as of Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, and their several extensive dependencies.

In the limits which we have prescribed to this communication, we cannot, nor do we think it necessary, to assign our reasons for believing, with our fellow citizens, that the Potomac and Ohio Canal will be the outlet of all the trade of the Ohio above the falls, and of the Lakes west of its termination. As far as it regards ourselves, we are assured that, as we can afford to transport flour, bacon, tobacco, &c. to the Baltimore market at an expense of from two to three dollars per hundred weight, we shall derive proportionably greater profit from the same trade when the cost of transportation will not exceed fifty cents. We anticipate, with great confidence, a considerable advance in the value of our lands, and in general, of all our property, and particularly of such bulky commodities as will not now bear transportation to any safe market.

The same argument which proves the proposed Canal to be fraught with benefit to us, may be applied, with little alteration, to all that country whose trade we have supposed will flow through its channel. The articles of our trade in general command as high a price in Baltimore as in New York. Why, then, go several hundred miles further to find a market at the latter place? Why incur the danger of meeting earlier obstructions from ice? Why brave the dangers of an extended lake navigation? These are considerations which cannot fail to have their weight with the western people in making choice of a market. A regard to our interest, on subjects of this kind, will be the sole guide to our decision.

With our best wishes, and those of our fellow citizens, for the promotion of the object of your meeting, we have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

BENJ. RUGGLES,
S. COLWELL.

St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, October 27, 1823.

The proceedings in Belmont county and in Preston county, Va. were also presented to the meeting and read.

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following Delegates, on the committee to whom the resolutions were referred, viz:

Messrs Mercer, Jones, Shriver, Colston, John Mason, Fenwick, Herbert, McLean, Shannon, Briggs, Swann, Tilghman, McPherson, Opie, Hughes.

The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, Nov. 8.

The Committee did not enter with their report until half past 12 o'clock, when Dr. Kent took the chair, and the Convention proceeded to business.

On calling over the names, there appeared the following additional Delegates

Prince George's county, Md.—William Wootton and Robert Bowie.

Charles county.—John G Chapman.

Frederick county.—Grafton Duvall.

Georgetown.—Clement Smith.

Virgil Maxey, Maj. Roberdeau, John Shriver, and Mr. M'Duffie, were admitted to the floor as honorary members of the Convention.

Mr. Mercer made a report from the Committee, suggesting a variety of amendments in the original resolutions.

Mr. Kennedy, of Washington county, moved the printing of the resolutions and amendments, but the motion was lost.

An amendment, offered to change the name of the Canal from "Union," to "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal," led to some discussion, in which Mr. Lee called on any gentleman from Kentucky or Ohio, to give the sentiments of these states, respecting the Canal. In consequence of this call,

Mr. Trimble of Kentucky, a member of the House of Representatives, rose and observed, that though called upon unexpectedly, he would very cheerfully, if the Convention wished it, proceed to state the deep interest, which he could assure the meeting, his state felt in the success of so magnificent an undertaking. Kentucky and Ohio both believed that, in process of time, they should have to seek their market in the Eastward. Mr. T. submitted, in detail, the reasons which induced them to adopt such opinions, and why, he himself thought, their calculations were based upon rational grounds.

He then took a view of the relative expenses of the New Orleans and the eastern markets from which he inferred the certainty that the states of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, would send their produce to the latter. He requested the meeting to imagine the vast extent of country lying beyond the Alleghany, and then to consider the mighty advantages which the East India trade had brought to the principal cities on the Mediterranean. The inference was clear, that comparative advantages would result to the Atlantic cities from the completion of this canal. He thought that if the meeting adjourned without coming to some conclusive point, it would rather injure than serve the great cause of internal improvement.

Mr. M'Lane, of Ohio, (Post master General) feeling himself called upon to state, what was the sentiment of Ohio on this subject, he assured the Convention that that state viewed the question of internal improvement as one intimately connected with the future prosperity of the country. He had no doubt it was the interest of Ohio and all the western states to aid in support of this noble and patriotic undertaking, and while he was confident that the feeling was decidedly favorable, he was of opinion, that, at present, but little pecuniary assistance could be looked for. Mr. M'Lean considered, that the principal object of gentleman in appealing to him was to ascertain what was the probability of obtaining pecuniary support, and, to give the information desired, he had thus given his opinion on that subject.

Mr. Herbert stated, that as one of the Committee he wished to explain why the proposed change in the name was agreeable to him. He wished that the interests of Baltimore should not entirely be lost sight of, and that the prejudices already existing should not be increased. If a lateral canal should be made, the present correspondence and intercourse between the West and Baltimore would be continued, and on this account the change was proposed. A sort of compromise was made in the committee, in which one party had given up the point as to the termination of the great trunk, in order to obtain the change in the name of the Canal. He wished to avoid increasing the prejudices in Baltimore, although he considered them as unreasonable; and as resulting from an ignorance of her true interests. He hoped no objection would be made to the lateral Canal, and if not, where could be the ojection to the proposed change?

Mr. Archibald Lee, of Montgomery, could say to his friend from Prince George's that there was not even an idea among his colleagues of opposing the lateral Canal to Baltimore. Baltimore was the emporium of the state—was her pride, and as an inhabitant, he was willing to do every thing to promote her prosperity. He hoped both him and his colleagues stood acquitted in behalf of any hostility towards her.

Mr. *McLean*, as a member of the committee, remarked, that he was in favor of the proposed change of the name of the Canal, from *Union* to *Chesapeake and Ohio* Canal, because there were already several canals in the country of the same name.

The question was then taken upon the proposed change, and it was carried in the affirmative.

After the reading of the several amendments offered by the committee, the question occurred upon the resolutions as amended, when Mr. *McMahon*, of Allegheny, Md. wished the resolutions to be considered jointly.

Mr. *Wallace* said he preferred their separate consideration; he was of opinion, that the Constitution gave Congress no power to act in this measure, and therefore he was unwilling to offer a memorial to Congress, when its co-operation could not consistently be asked.

Some conversation then ensued relative to the manner of taking the question, when their separate consideration was ordered.

The resolutions were all adopted unanimously, with the exception of that which contemplates an application to Congress, which was objected to by Mr. Wallace, but carried.

Mr. *Kennedy* then rose, and asked, whether provision ought not to be made for a future meeting of this Convention, if the provisions for raising a revenue for the Canal should happen to fail of their intended effect.

Mr. *Mercer* said he should hope that the Central Committee would feel it to be their duty to call another meeting of the Convention, should *any* cause defeat the object of the resolutions now adopted.

Mr. Custis, of this District, then rose, and delivered an eloquent address, which, though not a very long one we are obliged to defer.

Previous to adjournment—

On motion of Mr. Powell, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of the Convention be given to the President and Secretary, for the ability with which they have discharged their respective duties. And then

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1823.

Agriculture & Manufactures.

AT the second Annual Meeting of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures in and for Allegheny County, held on the first of October, the following Stock and Domestic Manufactures were exhibited.

HORSES.

North Star, by	John Crawford, Elizab. township
Farmer's Delight, by	J. Kane, Finley do.
Stallion, by	J. Jacobs, Fayette do.
Mare with 3 Colts, by	M. Leech.
Mare and Colt,	Jas. Such
Filley,	F. Stoner
Bay Colt,	Geo. M'Kinney
Mare and 3 Colts,	Tho. Chalfant
Mare and Colt,	Samuel Ewalt
Mare and Colt,	Joseph Wilson
Colt,	Henry Beltzhoover
Filley,	Andrew Watson.

NEAT CATTLE,

Bull, 4 years old, by	James Gray, of Ross tp
Cow, 5 do.	do
Heifer, 1 do.	do
Bull Calf, 6 months,	do

We would again particularly call the attention of farmers and graziers to this breed of cattle. They are greatly superior to any other breed in this county, and are distinguished for their fine size, form, and disposition to fatten.

Milch Cow,	by Wm. B Foster
Do	Edward Patchell
Cow, and Calf 4 years old,	J Gibson, Mifflin

A very fine pair of Working Oxen, exhibited by Mr. David Shields.

There were several other cows and calves exhibited, but not having been registered, we are unable to notice them here.

SWINE.

Sow with 12 very fine Pigs, 3 months old, by	Mr. John Neel, Pitt tp.
Sow,	Zenas Neil
Boar, Sow and 7 Pigs,	F. Cotter, Pitt tp.
Sow,	Mr. Belknap, Indiana.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Linen, 1 piece,	30 yds.	by Mrs. G. Wallace, of Braddock's Field.
Do 3 pieces,	76 yds.	Mr. J. Melvin, Ross tp.
1 piece,	30 yds.	Robert Campbell, Pitt
1 do	30 yds.	J. Johnston, Fayette
1 do	22 yds.	Saml. Mann, Pittsburgh
1 do	19 yds	Susanna Graham, Elizab'th.
2 do		Mrs. Henry for J. Arthurs
1 do	31 yds.	Ann Hamilton Plum tp.
1 do		Mrs. Jane Davis.
Carpeting, 1 piece,		by Mrs. Beltzhoover
Do		Mrs. Geo. Reiter
Do		Mrs. Stewart, Millers Run
Do		Mary Roseburgh, Pittsb.
Do		Mrs. Martha Irwin, Pittsbg.
Do		Mrs. Robert Stewart, Ross
Do		Miss Ann M'Clure, Mifflin
Do		Mrs. M'Caudless, Pittsb.
Do		Mrs. Rahm, do
Do		Miss Sarah Beelen do
Do		Mrs. Mary Oliver do
Do		Mrs. Sarah M'Kee do
Do		Mrs. Belknap, Indiana
Do		William Thompson
Do		Mrs. Lowrie, Pittsburgh
Do		Rev. Mr. Black
Samples of do.		Mrs. Caldwell & Rev. Black.
Hearth Rugs		Mrs. Ann Speer
do		Mrs. Robert Stewart
do		Mrs. Bonniface
Coverlets, 8	by	Mrs. Mary Bonner
do 2		Polly M'Combs
do 4		Wm. Davis
do 4		G. Bell
do 1		S. Bell
do 1		Elizabeth Reed
do 3		Mary Irwin
do 3		Mary Commer
do 2		Elizabeth M'Cowan
do 2		Rachel Kelly
Blankets, 1 pair		Mrs. Irwin
do 3		Mrs. Martha Irwin
do 1		Mrs Hannah Irish
do 1		Mrs. Fleming, who also exhibited some Thread Lace, and 5 dozen and 5 cuts of fine yarn, spun in 9 hours.
Table Linen, 2 pieces,		Mrs. Geo. Baker
do 1		John Arthurs
do 2		Robert M'Elrath
do 1		Mrs. Lowrie
do 2		Mrs. Biddle
25½ yds. of Disper		James Boyle
Flannel, 1 piece, 24	yds.	John Morrow
do 1 20½		Mrs. Stewart, Millers r
do 1 22½		Mrs. Venemman
do 1 30		Mrs. Hutchinson
do 1 22		Mrs. Frizel
Woollen Cloth, 22	yds.	Judge M'Clure,
do 29		Mrs. Jane Davis
do a sample		Miss Susan Graham,

Who also exhibited two handsome Shawls of merino wool.

Woolen Yarn, 6 cuts, by	Miss Petar, 9 years of age
Stockings and Gloves,	Mrs. Robertson
Socks	mrs. Mary Adams, 73 years
Stockings	Ann M'Clure
Stockings	Nancy Anderson
Socks and Stockings,	Ann Speer
Socks	Rosanna Mann
Yarn	Susan Johnston
Socks, 5 pair	mrs. Mary Irwin
Socks and Yarn	mrs. M'Donald
Socks and Stockings,	miss N. D. M'Clure
Socks	miss St. John
Linen Thread	D. Aikin
do 1 lb.	mrs. Jane Davis
do 2 lb.	miss Ann M'Clure
do 12 dozen	Sally Campbell
do 1 lb.	Rose M'Intire
do 30 cuts black,	mrs. Allison
do 28 cuts	mrs. Mary Irwin
do 55 cuts	mrs. Ann May
do Socks	mrs Eliz. Wiley
do Stockings	mrs. Carnahan
Lace, 6 yards	Sarah Hare
do	Rosanna Mann
Bonnet of Straw	by miss Lucretia Sheppard
do do	miss Jane Sheppard
do do & 1 of Gimp,	by C. Bracken
do do Gimp,	Elizabeth Alexander
do do	Jane Petar

do. Grass, imitation of Leghorn, Jane Petar. This was a very handsome specimen, and equalled, as to workmanship, any imported Leghorn.

Shoes, Ladies',	by Elias Herdman
Men's, coarse,	Ralph Pittock
Hats, of Wool, exhibited by	Rudolph Marks, who also presented a pair of boots and shoes made from hatter's felt.
of wool,	by Judge M'Clure
4 fur, Water-proof,	by Edward Patchell
6 do. do.	by Chr Magee
Calf Skins, ½ dozen,	by Thos. Sample
Sole Leather,	do.
do.	by Geo. A Bayard
do. two months old,	by Geo. Peters

Mr Cole exhibited 5 pieces of Floor-Cloth, manufactured in Pittsburgh. This is an article that deserves our highest recommendation, and it is hoped may receive sufficient encouragement.

Wm. T. Smith exhibited a patent balance, of ingenious workmanship, which was much admired.

Copper Kettles, tinned, manufactured by Mr. Robert Stewart, Allegheny town.

Patent Saddle and Bridle, by Mr. Glenn

Rifle, double-barreled, by Fred'k Rhodes

A card containing 26 Pen-Knives, manufactured by Mr. Thornhill. These were much admired, and superior to and cheaper than British manufactured.

Whip, manufactured by David Bailey

The Phœnix Cotton Factory exhibited one piece of their goods, not surpassed by any from the eastern manufactories. This establishment can now furnish yarn and goods of a better quality than those generally received from the eastward.

Mr. Joseph Harrisson exhibited a piece of check; also, a piece of cloth of cotton and wool, of his own manufacture, and

Mr. Gilaspy, of Moon township, produced a piece of bed-ticking, of his manufacture.

We hope these two gentlemen may receive that patronage and encouragement which their industry deserves.

Mrs. Vicory, of Ohio township, exhibited several pounds of Cayenne Pepper, manufactured from pepper raised in her garden.

Mr. Arthurs, of Pittsburgh, gratified the Society by exhibiting several pieces of broad-cloths and cassinetts from his manufactory.

Messrs. Murphy also made a display, which was highly gratifying, of cloths, cassimeres and cassinetts, from their manufactory, on Chartier's Creek.

A Churn, upon a new construction, made by Jno. M'Gee.

Parchment, manufactured by Mr. Willis Midford of the best quality.

The exhibition of Agricultural Implements was highly interesting, for variety and workmanship.

½ dozen Axes	by mr. M'Elhinney
Axe,	David Beeler
Axes,	Long & Elliott
1 Axe,	Wm. Montgomery
½ dozen Spades, do Shovels, do Cuttingknives, 1 dozen Axes	Asa Waters
½ doz. Sickles, do Shovels, do Grass Scithes, One Corn do	Mr. Belknap, from the Pine Creek Factory.

Mr. Gormly exhibited two kinds of Straw Cutters, by either of which a great deal of time and labor are saved.

Ploughs—Peacock's Patent and Half Patent, manufactured by the Messrs. Morford and Messrs Lecky, were much admired for their workmanship.

The Society was much pleased with the display made by Mr. Geo. Evans, of five different kinds of Ploughs, made by him, viz.

Woods' Patent,
Do with heel and cutter
Do with 4 edged coulter
Bergen's self-sharpening Plough, which is highly recommended.
A Plough without coulter, with improvements by Mr. Evans

Mr. Evans also exhibited his Corn Sheller.

A Corn Sheller with a fan, was exhibited by Mr. Pendleton, who is the agent for the sale of them. This implement shells and cleans the corn at the same time, and saves a great deal of labor.

Messrs. Poole and Copeland exhibited their improved Wool Spinner:—but not being finished the committee could not form any opinion of its peculiar merit. There is no doubt of its utility in saving time and labor.

Mr. Beares exhibited the Vertical Family Spinner made and sold by him. This machine is simple in its construction, of moderate price, and well calculated for family use. The great saving in time and labor in the use of this machine, the facility and regularity with which it works, render it highly important to Farmers, and we hope to see it soon become in general use.

Ladies' Toilette Pens, by mrs. Philips.

CROPS.

Mr. Heisler exhibited several uncommonly large pumpkins.

Mr. John Reed, also offered one weighing 180 pounds.

D. Aikin—very early potatoes.

Mr. George Kinzer produced several ears of corn of remarkably large growth

Mr. John Snyder raised about 105 bushels of Corn per acre.

Mr. John Irwin, on 4 3-4 acres, raised 105 20-32 bushels per acre.

Mr. Joseph Anderson, on one acre, raised 103 17-32 bushels.

Mr. William M'Clure, on five, raised 129 bushels per acre.

WHEAT.

Charles Johnston, on about 5 3-4 acres, raised 52 2-32 bushels per acre, by weight.

George Bell cultivated 16 acres,—produce 45 bushels per acre.

On Thursday, the *Ploughing Match* took place, was well contested, and highly interesting. After the match was over, the following

Premiums
WERE AWARDED:

For the best Bull, to	mr. James Gray,	$10 00
Bull Calf,	do	5 00
Heifer,	do	6 00
Milch Cow,	Ed. Patchell,	10 00
Broke Oxen,	David Shields.	8 00
Stallion,	John Crawford	10 00
Brood Mare,	Jos. Wilson	10 00
Horse Colt,	mr. Kinzer	5 00
Filley	F. Stone	5 00
Boar & Sow,	F. Cotter	10 00

CROPS.

To mr. Ch. Johnston, for the best Wheat,	$10 00
To mr. Wm. M'Clure, for the greatest quantity of Corn,	5 00

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Best linen Shirting,	Robert Campbell,	$10 00
Flannel,	Miss Ann M'Clure,	10 00
Woollen Cloth, family manufacture,	Judge M'Clure,	10 00
2d best, do.	Mrs. Jane Davis,	5 00
Best Carpeting,	Mrs. Belknap,	10 00
Pair Blankets,	Mrs. Martha Irwin,	10 00
Coverlet,	Mrs. Mary Irwin,	5 00
Linsey,	Jos. Harrisson,	5 00
Linen Thread,	Sally Campbell,	19 50
2d best, do.	Miss Ann M'Clure,	4 00
Best Woollen Socks,	Mrs. Mary Adams,	3 00
Stockings,	Miss Ann M'Clure,	3 00
Bonnet, of grass,	Miss Jane Petar,	10 00
do. of straw,	Mrs. Christiana Bracken, per Mr. Belknap,	5 00
Fur Hat,	Chr. Magee,	5 00
Wool Hat,	M'Kee & Graham,	2 00
Saddle & Bridle,	Mr. Glenn,	5 00
Sole Leather,	Thos. Sample,	5 00
Pair Ladies' Shoes,	Elias Herdman,	5 00
½ dozen Axes,	Long & Elliot.	3 00

Wm. Montgomery and David Beeler offered but one axe each; of course the committee could not award the premium to either of them.—Their axes were not surpassed in workmanship or materials.

For the best Plough,	George Evans, for Woods' Patent,	$10 00

☞The Committee, in their report, state that this plough deserves particular notice, and recommend it to all farmers, in preference to any other plough, for saving of time, labor, and economy in every particular. The Committee also recommend the self-sharpening operation introduced and patented by Mr Bergen—and suggest what appears to them would be an improvement, viz—the application of the self-sharpening point or nose and share of Mr. Bergen's to Woods' Patent Plough, as improved by Mr. Evans.

For the best Spades and Shovels, half a dozen each.	Asa Waters,	$5 00
Cutting Knives,	do.	3 00

Sickles——The Committee were unable to determine between Mr. M'Elhinney's and Mr. Belknap's, and as the premium was increased to $10 by Mr. Magee, who relinquished his, this sum was divided between them.

To Mr. M'Elhinney,	$5 00
Belknap,	5 00
Best Scythes, Mr. Belknap,	5 00

As there was no competition for this premium, Mr. Belknap relinquished it, and requested the amount to be given as a premium for the best Straw Bonnet.

A premium was awarded to Miss Susan Graham, for some handsome merino shawls.	$3 00

The Thread Lace exhibited by Mrs Flemming and Miss Hare, was beautiful, and does great credit to their taste and industry.

The Committee to superintend the *Ploughing Match*, state in their report, that six competitors appeared. Suitable ground was offered by Mr. Flemming, for which the thanks of the Society are gratefully tendered to him. The 1-6th of an acre was allotted to each ploughman. Five of the Ploughs started simultaneously.

Mr. John Graham, of St. Clair, with two horses and Woods' Patent Plough, made by George Evans, performed the work in 29 minutes.

Wm. Montgomery, of Ross, with Messrs. Lecky's Plough, performed his work in 30 minutes, with two horses.

Mr. Cooper, of Ross, with two horses and Peacock's Patent, made by Messrs. Morfords, performed the work in 39 minutes.

Robert Lee, of St. Clair, with two horses, and a plough of his own construction, performed it in 44 minutes.

Mr. Neil, of Indiana, with 2 oxen, driver, and E. Trovillo ploughman, performed it in 57 minutes.

Mr. Belknap, of Indiana, with two horses, would have done as well perhaps as some of the others; but his horses being improperly harnessed with stretchers instead of double-trees, and the collar of one of the horses being too small, they did not finish until some minutes after the oxen.

The Committee are unanimous in awarding the premium to Mr. John Graham, for the best ploughing, done in the shortest time, and with the least fatigue to the horses. $10 00

It is but justice to Mr Cooper to state, that his plough was rather too small for the heavy work, which was, notwithstanding, very neatly done, and greatly to his credit.

The ploughing done by Mr. Montgomery, was done with expedition, but, in the opinion of the committee, was not so regular nor so well laid as the former.

The work done by the oxen was well done, and expeditiously, considering the heat of the day.

It is impossible to notice, particularly, the quality and merits of each of the various manufactured articles which crowded the Society's building. The display, generally, was highly creditable to the different manufacturers, and particularly to the ladies, among whom there appears to exist a laudable emulation, and who, by their zeal and public spirit in promoting, in this department, the objects of the Society, have set an example worthy of imitation.

HARMAR DENNY, *Secretary.*

Annual Report

Of the Managers of the Pittsburgh Female Benevolent Society.

THE Managers beg leave to present the Annual Report of their proceedings. This report is not made for the purpose of ostentation, or to display what little the Society have been enabled to extend to the different objects of its charity, but for the satisfaction of its members, and in justice to those persons in the community who countenanced and encouraged the Institution.—It is also necessary that the public should occasionally be informed of the proceedings of this Society, that they may be acquainted with its usefulness and induced to contribute to its support.

During the last winter, many persons were dependent upon this Society for subsistence and clothing, and throughout a very inclement season, the voice of charity made frequent and impressive appeals to the liberality of the christian. These appeals were not uttered in vain, but the comforts of this world and the consolations of religion were freely and graciously bestowed upon those who required them. During the last year we have been enabled to extend assistance to 65 poor widows; and 22 females, whose husbands are worthless and abandoned, have received an almost entire support at our hands, and many children have not only been fed and clothed, but their minds have been nurtured by pure and virtuous precepts. 400 bushels of coal, and 850 lbs. of flour, have been distributed; and 281 lbs. of flax were purchased by the Society, and given to our applicants to spin; the yarn was then exchanged for food and clothing, which were given as a recompense for their labor. Could our treasury be enriched and ourselves enabled to extend that protection and assistance we have always desired to do, the cause of active Benevolence would be increased, and every wretched and helpless being in our city should feel the genial influence of our exertions.

Few are acquainted with the difficulties this Society is compelled to encounter during the progress of its operations. An empoverished treasury, unpaid subscriptions, and scanty contributions, have combined to restrain us, in the due exercise of our charitable and benevolent purposes; but although the funds of our Society have been limited, and our collections small, we have endeavored to keep that steady and unwavering course to which we were urged by the best feelings of the human heart. Our cause is indeed worthy of support: every member in each class of society, is more or less affected by our exertions; and the influence of our example and charity will not cease to operate when the objects of both shall no longer require our assistance, but will control their future lives: those who have been the foster-children of humanity, will, themselves, in turn, extend protection to the distressed, and, from a sense of moral and honorable feelings, will repay us for our attention, by a life of usefulness and industry. We are aware that many who never felt the pangs of poverty or witnessed the distresses attendant upon sickness and disease, are unwilling to contribute any thing, as they suppose, to the support of idleness and vice. Mistaken idea! We invite such persons to attend our daily visits to the poor, the sick and unprotected; they will there be addressed in the eloquent language of nature; a language which the confusion of tongues did not corrupt, and which the human heart cannot resist. Yes,—we urge the unwilling and prejudiced to attend the habitations of wretchedness and wo, and view the naked, hungry and diseased; the father of a family, perhaps, deserting the partner of his bosom and her tender offspring to all the misery which awaits their unprotected situation; the wretched wife abandoned to despair, and her innocent children receiving no food but tears. Such a scene would be sufficient to melt the austere heart of the philosopher. It would unbar the gloomy dungeon of his heart, and the spirit of benevolence would leave its prison, to protect and relieve the decrepitude of age and the helplessness of infancy.

Our labors have been constant and unwearied; we are assured of the continuance, and, we flatter ourselves, increased support of our friends; and they may rest assured their reward will be as glorious as their cause is noble. The proud consciousness of having done our duty, and the smiles of protected innocence, will be to us a sufficient recompense in this world, and we fervently hope that the blessing of our Creator will await us in another.

The Managers acknowledge with gratitude, donations to the amount of $56 11½. The worthy donors will receive their sufficient reward; the poor sufferers will lift their weary heads from their pillows, and bless the goodness of their benefactors; the prattling babe will lisp its gratitude, and the fond mother, pressing her infant to her bosom, will offer a silent prayer for those who have protected her offspring. The funds of our society are now extremely limited, and the calls upon us for assistance are loud and repeated. Many objects of charity are at present before us, who must be protected during the inclemency of the approaching winter; and will our citizens suffer the efforts of the Female Benevolent Society to be paralyzed, and the hand of charity to be palsied by neglect and contempt? Will they permit disease, in all its ghastly forms, to spread its ravages amidst a poor but interesting family, without a single effort to arrest its progress? Will they expose a fellow being to the pitiless storm without a provision to clothe him; and shall the infant tear be congealed by cold and unfeeling apathy, or shall the sacred spirit of benevolence dissolve it into gratitude?

Persons who are disposed to contribute, will apply to any of the Managers, who pledge themselves to appropriate the collections to the real objects of the Society.

The Managers will also mention, that the Cash remaining in the Treasury for 1822, was	$43 89
The cash received from subscribers in 1823,	46 87½
The cash received by donations, in 1823,	56 11½
	$146 88
Expended by the Society for the year 1823,	137 24
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of only	$9 64

The managers hope they will not be disappointed in their expectations of liberal contributions to the funds of the Society. Remember the cause you are about to aid. Recollect that the grateful thoughts of those you relieve and protect, will be heard on high, and that Great Being who has said "I will be a father to the orphan and a husband to the widow," will approve your conduct and bless your charity.

By order of the Board.

E. BEARES, *Secretary.*

The Annual Meeting,

OF the *Female Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh*, was held in the Second Presbyterian Church, on Monday, the 10th inst. when the following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. R. Patterson, *First Directress.*
Mrs. M Hopkins, *Second Directress.*
Mrs. J. Duncan, *Treasurer.*
Mrs. E. Beares, *Secretary.*

Managers.

Mrs. E. F. Denny,	Mrs. C. M'Knight,
Mrs. N. Butler,	Mrs. S. M'Clurg,
Mrs. R W. Lambdin,	Mrs J. Irwin,
Mrs. E. Basham,	Mrs. J. Maclean,
Miss M. Herron,	Miss B. Darragh,
Miss M. Dunning,	Miss E. Irwin.

Bank of Pittsburgh,

November 3, 1823.

THE president and directors of this institution, have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT, for the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 14th inst.

November 14.—3t

☞ The proceedings of the Canal Delegates, we have given entire, considering them as very interesting to our readers.

☞ Several articles are omitted for want of room.

Mr. Darby, the Geographer, is in this city, and proposes, if suitably encouraged, to deliver a course of Astronomical, Geographical, and Historical Lectures.

At a Democratic meeting, in this city, on Friday last, three delegates were appointed to attend a convention at Huntingdon, with instructions to nominate Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. We expected to see the proceedings in the Statesman, on Tuesday; but the Statesman has not yet made its appearance.

Flour has fallen in consequence of the news from Spain. It is quoted at $6 in Baltimore.

The N. Y. Advocate says the caucus ticket has succeeded in that state. This is positively denied in other papers.

Six children were very much injured by an explosion of gun-powder, at a Shulze dinner, in Reading.

Biens was not permitted to eat and drink with "the politicians around the Franklin Gazette," at their Shulze festival. He and his friends made a feast of their own.

The report was unfounded that the Trenton Bank had stopped payment. Its notes are at par in Philadelphia and New-York.

The Cincinnati STEAM-MILL, owned by Mr. O. Ormsby, of this City, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 3d inst. It was a handsome and substantial structure, of stone, 3 stories high, and was fitted up with machinery for grinding, distilling, cloth-dressing, spinning, weaving, &c. all of which, with a great quantity of wheat, flour, cloth, &c. were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Fire!

For the Gazette.—On the night of Monday last, the large frame building, on the east corner of Market and Liberty Streets, was entirely destroyed by fire. It was owned and in part occupied by Mr. David Greer. Other parts of it were in the tenure of Mr. Konecke, and Messrs. Crosthwaite & Borbidge, merchants, and Isaiah Green, a barber. The fire is said to have originated in the cellar, under one of the houses. It was first observed about 10 o'clock, and at 2, on the following morning, the building was totally consumed. The calmness of the night, a thin coat of snow on the tops of the contiguous houses, and the parapet wall of Mr. Holdship's large brick building, immediately adjoining the property of Mr. Greer, concurred in arresting the progress of the flames.

All the persons who occupied the devoted premises, are sufferers by the conflagration. The stores of Mr. Konecke and Crosthwaite & Borbidge were filled with valuable goods. The greater part of them was preserved, but not without sustaining considerable injury in removal. The calamity has fallen with most appalling severity on Mr. Konecke. He had but recently commenced business here, and his hopes of pecuniary prosperity were advancing to the consummation which his industry, perseverance, and integrity so well merited. By this fearful catastrophe, in a few hours, he was deprived of property, acquired by indefatigable exertion, and of a child and sister, who, together with a young female, a domestic in his family, were the victims of the ruthless element! The citizens of Pittsburgh sincerely sympathize with him and his fellow-sufferers in their distress, so poignant and afflicting.

This event, unfortunate and admonitory as it is, ought not to be viewed with momentary condolence, or without receiving from it the instruction which it may afford. The deficiency in the means of checking and preventing the ravages of fire, within our city, must be obvious to to all its inhabitants. It was apparent, on Monday night, to all who were present at the scene of confusion and desolation which was then presented. The number of engines is much too limited for so large a place as Pittsburgh, so continually exposed, as it is, to the accidents of fire; and the few that are provided, are quite inadequate in size and power. The want of system in the arrangement and application of the force, which is required for the prompt extinguishment of fires, must always render it less efficacious than it would be, if properly employed. No censure is intended to be thrown upon the fire companies. Though few, and small in number, their activity and usefulness deserve much praise; and the exertions of others, not attached to them, were equally meritorious. Many females were observed, in the lines, formed for the supply of the engines with water, whose active example ought to have shamed the crowd of idle gazers, who bore a manly form. Yet even the fire associations are not as useful as they might be, were they frequently and carefully to practice the different duties which are allotted to their members respectively. Practical instruction, in every art, is absolutely necessary to its proper acquisition and real utility. It is a mistake to suppose that the management of a fire engine, and its various auxiliaries, of axes, hooks, ladders and buckets, may be entrusted, indiscriminately, to the most unskilful, or be learned from intuition. The defence against the stern and unsparing element should be conducted with as much deliberate intrepidity and discipline, as that which is made against a powerful army. Physical strength and activity alone, cannot vanquish the struggles of the one, any more than they can repel the assaults of the other.

It is, indeed, to be devoutly wished, that some measures, prompt and vigorous, might be adopted, to remedy the deficiency alluded to, a deficiency, which every recurrence of fire among us, makes more visible and alarming. It is scarcely possible, however terrible may be the fury and the menaces of the consuming element, to keep a line for the conveyance of water, from being broken, after it has, by the greatest exertions, been formed. Instead of continuing firmly at their posts, until the danger is past, the people, eager to see the bustle, and hear the noise, at the least possible distance from the fire, are incessantly quiting the ranks, and running to the immediate scene of curiosity. Few are willing to obey; while all are ambitious of command. The lines are broken, and repaired, or thrown into confusion, by idlers, passing through them; and, long before their services can be dispensed with, as if seized with an irresistible panic, all abandon their proper places, and rush toward the fire, to remain standing at it, with folded arms, themselves, or to impede the exertions of others. And, in reality, the most provoking part of the scene is formed by the groups of loungers, who, with the most enviable indifference, crowd about the fire and engines, to gape at the wonders around them, indulge their indolence, or admire the terribly sublime and beautiful of the spectacle. The officers of the fire companies ought to be invested, by law, with authority to compel the co-operation of all who are present at fires, in extinguishing them. They should be empowered to exact the most ready and energetic compliance with the directions which they may think necessary; to distribute among the people their several duties, enforce their performance,

177

and prohibit all the useless spectators, from approaching the burning building, so as to hinder and weaken the exertions of others. Until this authority is given and judiciously applied, nothing but confusion, the most turbulent and disastrous, will be witnessed at the time of a fire.

Nor is this all. There must be a more regular and abundant supply of water than can now be obtained. The pumps are too small in number, often too remote, and furnish too scanty a supply of water, to be relied on, with prudence. Water might be, and ought to be conveyed into different parts of the city, from a reservoir of sufficient capacity, kept constantly full, by means of machinery. The safety, convenience, and comfort of the citizens, require the establishment of such a reservoir. There are wealth, spirit and willingness enough among us, if properly appealed to, to accomplish it; and every owner or tenant of a house would cheerfully contribute his share of expense toward its completion.—The sum required to build and continue water works, competent to the ample supply of the city, would, indeed, be large; but the increased security, and convenience which they would give, imperatively demand their erection. The small sum, contributed by each proprietor of a house, toward the amount required, would be amply compensated by the cleanliness, alone, which its proper disbursement would promote; and would not probably exceed that which is annually expended for the water, used, by every family, for domestic purposes. The city is populous and wealthy enough to bear the expense, in the first instance. Either of the banks would readily loan to it the requisite sum, which might be repaid, in a few years, by a small annual tax, paid by the proprietors of houses, who would be well remunerated, by the advantages which their property would furnish to its occupants, and the enhanced value which it would acquire.

Another most obvious and necessary safeguard to the city, against the inroads of fire, is the prohibition to erect, in its most compact and busy quarters, buildings composed entirely of wood. In many large towns this regulation is found indispensable, and is strictly enforced. The legislature of the state should be immediately petitioned for its interference, to prevent the erection of frame houses, in those parts of the city where the contiguity of large edifices, and the great amount of valuable property which they contain, may render the occurrence of fires peculiarly frequent and calamitous. The owners of real estate are deeply interested in the enaction of a law with such an object. The preservation of the general property requires it; and none can doubt its legality or expediency, when the advantage of the many is to be promoted by it, although it may, upon superficial consideration, appear adverse to the interests of a few.—But it would be beneficial to *all*, and in every thing, which, in large commercial and manufacturing towns, can tend to guard against the fire brand of the midnight incendiary, or the occurrence of fortuitous conflagration. Brick buildings are more secure, more permanent, more ornamental to the appearance of a town, than those of wood. They are warmer, do not require repairs so frequently, and their original cost, with provident expenditure, does not exceed that of less handsome and less substantial edifices.

[*Of the awful calamity, noticed above, another correspondent furnishes us with the following particulars. The lives lost were those of Mr. Konecke's sister*, Miss Louisa Konecke, *his son* William, 6 *years old, and a little girl named* Hetty Latshaw *The progress of the flames was so rapid that the other inmates escaped with much difficulty. Mr Konecke and his wife were considerably injured; the former escaped by throwing himself and child out of a second story window, and Mrs. Konecke was found in a perishing condition, on the stairs, after the doors were broken in. Mr. Greer, in addition to the loss of his buildings, lost all his furniture and family apparel. Mr. Konecke, lost all his furniture, clothing, a variety of rich merchandize, a part of his stock of goods Mr. Borbidge's family lost part of their furniture and wearing apparel. Crosthwait & Borbidge, lost part of their stock of goods. Mr. Sewell, in Mr Holdship's house, lost part of his furniture and store goods. The whole loss of property is estimated at not less than $15,000. We understand suspicions are entertained that the fire was kindled by an incendiary.*]

☞ *Mr. Henry Holdship desires us to tender his thanks to the different fire companies, and other citizens, thro' whose exertions his two brick houses, at the north end of Market-Street, were saved from being destroyed by the calamitous fire of Monday night.*

Card.

We, the subscribers, sufferers by the late fire, return our sincere thanks to the several fire companies, citizens and strangers, for their uncommon interest and exertions, manifested on the night of the 17th inst., in endeavoring to preserve the lives of our families and save our property from the dreadful conflagration.

We should do violence to the best feelings of our hearts, if we were to neglect particularly noticing the industry of the ladies upon this occasion *Their labour and exertions exceed all praise, for which we humbly thank them.*

We are, respectfully,
Your friends,
J. H. Sewell,
R. N. Konecke,
Crosthwait & Borbidge,
David Greer,
Robert Elder.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, November 12.

Termination of the War in Spain.

The surrender of Cadiz, the overthrow of the constitutional government, and the re-establishment of "legitimate authority" in Spain, by the power of French bayonets and the influence of the "Holy Allies," can no longer be doubted. Well-authenticated information was received that the city of Cadiz was surrendered to the French arms on the 29th of September, and that Ferdinand and his family had passed over to the head-quarters of the Duke d'Angoulesme. This event was preceded by the capture of several of the strong out-posts of the city, and the total defeat of the expedition of Riego from Malaga, his capture and imprisonment, accounts of which will be found in the succeeding columns. Gibraltar papers and letters to the 2d of October, received at the office of the Boston Centinel, furnish the following articles in confirmation of this melancholy news.

Gibraltar, Sept. 23.—Semi-official accounts from St. Mary, announce, that on Saturday night last the French succeeded in taking by assault the important castle of Santi Petri, the bay of the isle of Leon.

Sept. 26.—Beside the castle of Santi Petri, the French have taken two batteries on the other side of the river.

Sept. 28.—The affairs of the Spanish Constitutionalists are nearly closed. The French now possess Trocadero, the Castle of Santi Petri, and the Isle of Leon; and the shout to commence the bombardment of the town with 1000 pieces of cannon.

Oct. 2.—An express has just arrived from St. Mary, with information that the King of Spain and the royal family arrived safely there yesterday forenoon between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Oct. 3.—Two French frigates have arrived here from off Cadiz, bound to Algesiras; the blockade of that port being raised. It is understood, that in consequence of the capture of the Trocadero, Santi Petri, and the Isle of Leon, Cadiz capitulated before the bombardment commenced in earnest.

Extract of a letter.

"*Gibraltar, October 2.*—We have important news. The gates of the temple of Janus are again shut in Europe. Cadiz has surrendered and Ferdinand is at liberty. Every thing at St. Mary was in ecstacy. The King was received by his cousin the Duke d'Angouleme, and the Duke del Infantado, President of the Regency, with every demonstration of respect and festivity. He will be off immediately for Madrid. We hear nothing of the Cortes. Many of them must, it is said, emigrate, to avoid assassination or persecution. The French will allow them an asylum on board their fleet. The Royalists are all on tip-toe, and are extremely vindictive; the Constitutionalists as much chop-fallen. The former expect the commencement of a new era in the affairs of Spain, with the revival of commerce, manufactures, the arts, and agriculture, and also, *the restoration, with French aid, of the colonies!* All the fortresses which have held out were only waiting the events of Cadiz to capitulate The most unhappy men, in this state of things, are the infatuated French outlaws and emigrants, who have taken a very active part in the hopeless contest Almost every man of reflection, whatever his political feelings, and who has had an acquaintance with the dispositions and habits of the great mass of the Spanish nation, has calculated that the war would end with the campaign, and that there was not the smallest chance of the existence of any successful opposition to the French. But these people have made different calculations, and their disappointment has been great. They must fly to America or England. It is calculated that nine-tenths of the Spanish people, including the peasantry, have seen with pleasure an order of things established by the bayonet, put down by the sword. It is thought neither Despotism nor the Inquisition will be re-established in Spain, and that Ferdinand will be advised to give a constitution worthy of the age. The terms granted to Cadiz are not yet known, and it is not thought that the British government had any agency in the result, as the Sappho, which is supposed to have brought the ultimatum, did not arrive here till a day after the surrender."

Latest from Europe.

New York, Nov. 12.

The fast sailing ship Diamond, Captain Macey, arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday, in a very short passage of 23 days from Liverpool, with London papers to the 16th of October and Liverpool to the 18th, which were brought to town by the pilot boat Thomas H. Smith. The intelligence they furnish is 18 days later than before at hand. The most interesting relates to the

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

The Gibraltar account of the fall of Cadiz, is confirmed, and we have now to add that the war is over, the constitution completely overthrown, the Cortes and their adherents scattered in every direction.

No terms were made by the Cortes, and the Royal Family are said to have left Cadiz at a moment when such general confusion and dismay prevailed throughout the city that no one would assume the authority of preventing them. On the 1st of October, the King arrived at the head quarters of the French, and on the 3d their troops entered and took possession of the city. A private account from Port St Mary, relates the occurrences which immediately preceded the liberation of the King as follows:

"The conditions demanded for the King's liberty, were to preserve for two months, under the dominion of the Cortes, the Isle of St. Leon, the city of Cadiz, and all the fortresses then in possession of the Constitutionalists. These propositions were rejected. Valdez having declared that the Constitutional flotilla could not defend the city, the Cortes held a public sitting, in which "a message to the King was decreed to supplicate his Majesty to *deign* to open negotiations with the French Generals, on such terms as he should judge advisable. The King answered he could not enter into any negotiation. A second meeting of the Cortes took place, and a second message was sent to the King, to which the same answer was returned. A third meeting followed, but this time only five Deputies appeared; all the others now concealed themselves, or were wandering at hazard, endeavoring to escape. The most complete anarchy soon followed; but no violence was committed.—At length, the members then composing the Cortes, and the Ministers, accompanied by some leaders waited on the King, they threw themselves on his Majesty's clemency; declared that he was re-established in the integrity of his Royal authorities, and conjured him to write to the Prince commanding the French armies.—Count Torres soon after set out with the King's letter."

In another account it is said that of 94 members of the Cortes present on the 28th, 60 voted for restoring the King his power, and have received *acculage* of his Majesty. The Cortes then dissolved themselves. For the last 36 hours the Isle of Leon was attacked with the greatest vigor. Ballasteros, the Duke l'Infantado, and the Ambassadors had arrived there.—A letter from an English gentleman in Cadiz, dated October 2d, gives a most terrific picture, of the confusion, plunder, anarchy and murder, which prevailed. After Ferdinand was liberated and had visited the church, the writer states, that "all the dwellings of those marked for Constitutional principles, became the prey of the blood-thirsty "Faithful." The homes of many of our friends were ransacked and pillaged, and every thing which can contribute to freedom, instruction or improvement, instantly burst or broken to pieces in the streets, amidst "Vivas" and rejoicings—some even of the higher class and priests, encouraged to the commission of these deeds, Velaustegui, Orlando and Padre Camanio, being the most active.

The effervescence among the lower class of people is intense—authorized to satiate their passions, they hunt all those who are compromised, as blood-hounds on the scent, and assassinate them when discovered. The state of the country is dreadful; it surpasses all description in anarchy, confusion and bloodshed. The French do little to prevent these cruelties; but should they depart, universal depopulation and desolation must ensue. The French, we understand, have already sent fast sailing vessels to Teneriffe, Cuba, and South America, to summon them to surrender to the allied arms, and to return to unlimited obedience to King Ferdinand."

Fifty thousand French troops it is said will remain in Spain to establish tranquillity under the restored legitimacy. Ferdinand was expected to reach Madrid on the 18th. The Regency was dissolved, but previous to their dissolution they issued an address remarkable for its inflated style and sentiment. Mina and a few other gallant constitutional leaders still continue in arms, and it is said are resolved on resistance to the last moment.

It is said he has written to the Regency, that the lives of a French lieutenant, of a great number of superior officers, and of two Bishops, who are in his power, shall answer for that of Riego, who has been condemned at Madrid, to suffer death. The judgment had been sent to Seville, but it is thought Riego has been too conspicuous a friend to the liberties of his country to receive mercy from his ferocious enemies.

In the general wreck of all our hopes, that liberty would maintain her foothold in Spain, there is one thing which cannot fail to excite the deepest sympathy in the breasts of all the friends of free principles. The Cortes, in the midst of alarm and confusion gave up the king, the only sure hostage of their own safety, and yielded the cause they had sworn to live and die by, without obtaining any conditions whatever

The axe and the scaffold will now be set at work, and the purest and best blood of the country must flow in copious tides to glut the vindictive feeling of the enemies of freedom.

New York Statesman.

[King Ferdinand has disavowed all acts done by him since 1820, alleging that he has since that time been controlled by the Cortes. He has issued a proclamation forbidding the friends of the Cortes to appear within 5 leagues of his road to Madrid, or within 15 leagues of the Royal Residence!]

Legislative Proceedings.

The proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania will be reported for the Chronicle at the ensuing session, as they have been for several years past, briefly, faithfully, and impartially. The Chronicle will be issued twice a week, at $1 50, the session, *to be paid in advance.*

Editors of newspapers with whom we exchange, will do us a favor, by inserting this notice, and taking subscriptions.—It will add greatly to our convenience, if the names of subscribers shall be transmitted previous to, or early after, the meeting of the Legislature.

It has not been the practice of the editor of this paper to make extensive promises with regard to any of his undertakings, and he does not intend to enter upon it now. The size of this sheet, and the necessity that exists of devoting a part of it to advertisements, are of themselves bars to the publication of every thing that is said and done in the legislative body.—All, therefore, that we wish to be expected of us, is what we know we have the ability to perform, and that is, to furnish a brief sketch of the origin, progress and termination of *all* matters agitated, with a condensed view of the arguments advanced upon subjects of a *general* nature, and occasionally what we conceive to be, the best of the arguments at length. The re-chartering of the Banks, the Ways and Means, the Free Road, &c. are topics that will claim much of the attention of the Legislature, and of the people, and of the proceedings upon them our patrons shall have early and accurate advice.

Harrisburgh, November 13.

[*Subscriptions for the Chronicle will be received at this office.*]

BOOKS MISSING.

All persons having BOOKS belonging to

D. S. Walker, or R. J. Walker,

WILL please to return them immediately. An entire copy of the large edition of Scott's Novels, 2 & 3 Sergeant & Rawle, Lady Morgan's Italy, two copies of the Favorite of Nature, 1 vol. of O'Meara's Bonaparte, Walsh's Appeal, 1 vol. Pen Owen, 1 vol. Robertson's Charles V., and many other Books are missing.

Nov. 21.—1t

BOOKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

IN consequence of the death of DAVID HOGAN, late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a large stock of valuable

Books & Stationary,

has been placed at the disposal of the Administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices, for Cash. Country Merchants can be well supplied with all the Books and Stationary articles generally used. The Stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of valuable English Books, which will be sold at cost value, and, in many cases, below it. To Clergymen it will afford a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with standard works on Theology, both English and Latin.

Orders forwarded, or applications made at the Store, No. 255, Market-Street, to *JAMES HOGAN*, Junr. will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, November 11. [Nov. 21.—6.]

[The editor of the Natchez Gazette will insert the above 3 times, and forward his bill to this office.]

A MEETING

OF the Officers of the several Fire Companies of the City, is requested at the house of James Crossan, on Saturday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock, on business of particular interest.

Nov. 21.

AUCTION SALES.

On Tuesday Evening, 25th inst.

At 6 O'clock,

AT THE FRONT-ST. AUCTION ROOM,
Will be Sold,
An Extensive Assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery,
Fowling Pieces, Pistols, Jewelry,
&c. &c.—And on

Saturday Evening, 29th inst.

At 6 o'clock,
Will be sold, a Valuable Collection of

BOOKS, &C.

By Catalogue. Terms at Sale.

John D. Davis, Auc.

Nov. 21.—2

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVING recently enlarged their Establishment, and reduced the prices of their Ware offer for Sale an extensive assortment of every description of

PLAIN & CUT
FLINT GLASS,
Apothecaries' Furniture, Vials, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A Quantity of
Pearl & Pot Ashes & Black Salts.

Nov. 21, 1823.—1 mo.

DUPONT'S
GUN-POWDER.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
Dupont's Gun-Powder,
Will be kept hereafter by
Geo. Boggs, Ag't.
Next door to Mr. David Logan's Warehouse.
Nov. 21—3*

Notice.

THE subscriber, intending very soon to leave this country, hereby intimates to those indebted to him, that their accounts must positively be settled before the first day of December next, as after that period no indulgence can be given, and suits against defaulters will then be immediately commenced.

William Watson,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21 *Stone-Cutter.*

Information Wanted.

IN the year 1815, William Darby, Esq. now in this City, prepared a Map of Pittsburgh, which was published by the subscriber. With the map was also prepared, by the same gentleman, a pamphlet, intended to accompany said map, but which has never been published. This pamphlet contained much valuable matter, statistical, geographical and geological, relative to Pittsburgh, its trade, its manufactures, and its vicinity.

Some time afterwards, said manuscript pamphlet was put, by the subscriber, into the hands a committee in Pittsburgh, who were preparing a report on the trade, manufactures, &c of this place; and whether they returned it or not, and who they were, is forgotten. This notice is, therefore, given, with a request to any of the gentlemen of that committee, who have any recollection on the subject, to communicate the same, either to Mr. Darby, at Col. Ramsay's Hotel, or to the subscriber, in Fourth Street.

Robert Patterson.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21—3t

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—3t.

To Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said court have appointed Monday the 15th day of December next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, when and where you may attend, to show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Swisheln,

Farmer, of Wilkins township.

Allegheny co. Jail, Nov. 21, 1823—3tcwtf

The Spectre of the Forest,

OR,
ANNALS OF THE HOUSATONIC,
A NEW-ENGLAND ROMANCE,
By the Author of the "*Wilderness.*" in two vols.
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
Eichbaum & Johnston,
BOOKSELLERS,
Corner of Market and Second Streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 7.—

☞ The proceedings of the Canal Delegates, we have given entire, considering them as very interesting to our readers.

☞ Several articles are omitted for want of room.

Mr. Darby, the Geographer, is in this city, and proposes, if suitably encouraged, to deliver a course of Astronomical, Geographical, and Historical Lectures.

At a Democratic meeting, in this city, on Friday last, three delegates were appointed to attend a convention at Huntingdon, with instructions to nominate Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. We expected to see the proceedings in the Statesman, on Tuesday; but the Statesman has not yet made its appearance.

Flour has fallen in consequence of the news from Spain. It is quoted at $6 in Baltimore.

The N. Y. Advocate says the caucus ticket has succeeded in that state. This is positively denied in other papers.

Six children were very much injured by an explosion of gun-powder, at a Shulze dinner, in Reading.

Binns was not permitted to eat and drink with "the politicians around the Franklin Gazette," at their Shulze festival. He and his friends made a feast of their own.

The report was unfounded that the Trenton Bank had stopped payment. Its notes are at par in Philadelphia and New-York.

The Cincinnati STEAM-MILL, owned by Mr. O. Ormsby, of this City, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 3d inst. It was a handsome and substantial structure, of stone, 3 stories high, and was fitted up with machinery for grinding, distilling, cloth-dressing, spinning, weaving, &c. all of which, with a great quantity of wheat, flour, cloth, &c. were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Fire!

For the Gazette.—On the night of Monday last, the large frame building, on the east corner of Market and Liberty Streets, was entirely destroyed by fire. It was owned and in part occupied by Mr. David Greer. Other parts of it were in the tenure of Mr. Konecke, and Messrs. Crosthwaite & Borbidge, merchants, and Isaiah Green, a barber. The fire is said to have originated in the cellar, under one of the houses. It was first observed about 10 o'clock, and at 2, on the following morning, the building was totally consumed. The calmness of the night, a thin coat of snow on the tops of the contiguous houses, and the parapet wall of Mr. Holdsh p's large brick building, immediately adjoining the property of Mr. Greer, concurred in arresting the progress of the flames.

All the persons who occupied the devoted premises, are sufferers by the conflagration. The stores of Mr. Konecke and Crosthwaite & Borbidge were filled with valuable goods. The greater part of them was preserved, but not without sustaining considerable injury in removal. The calamity has fallen with most appalling severity on Mr. Konecke. He had but recently commenced business here, and his hopes of pecuniary prosperity were advancing to the consummation which his industry, perseverance, and integrity so well merited. By this fearful catastrophe, in a few hours, he was deprived of property, acquired by indefatigable exertion, and of a child and sister, who, together with a young female, a domestic in his family, were the victims of the ruthless element! The citizens of Pittsburgh sincerely sympathize with him and his fellow-sufferers in their distress, so poignant and afflicting.

This event, unfortunate and admonitory as it is, ought not to be viewed with momentary condolence, or without receiving from it the instruction which it may afford. The deficiency in the means of checking and preventing the ravages of fire, within our city, must be obvious to to all its inhabitants. It was apparent, on Monday night, to all who were present at the scene of confusion and desolation which was then presented. The number of engines is much too limited for so large a place as Pittsburgh, so continually exposed, as it is, to the accidents of fire; and the few that are provided, are quite inadequate in size and power. The want of system in the arrangement and application of the force, which is required for the prompt extinguishment of fires, must always render it less efficacious than it would be, if properly employed. No censure is intended to be thrown upon the fire companies. Though few, and small in number, their activity and usefulness deserve much praise; and the exertions of others, not attached to them, were equally meritorious. Many females were observed, in the lines, formed for the supply of the engines with water, whose active example ought to have shamed the crowd of idle gazers, who bore a manly form. Yet even the fire associations are not as useful as they might be, were they frequently and carefully to practice the different duties which are allotted to their members respectively. Practical instruction, in every art, is absolutely necessary to its proper acquisition and real utility. It is a mistake to suppose that the management of a fire engine, and its various auxiliaries, of axes, hooks, ladders and buckets, may be entrusted, indiscriminately, to the most unskilful, or be learned from intuition. The defence against the stern and unsparing flames, should be conducted with as much deliberate intrepidity and discipline, as that which is made against a powerful army. Physical strength and activity alone, cannot vanquish the struggles of the one, any more than they can repel the assaults of the other.

It is, indeed, to be devoutly wished, that some measures, prompt and vigorous, might be adopted, to remedy the deficiency alluded to, a deficiency, which every recurrence of fire among us, makes more visible and alarming. It is scarcely possible, however terrible may be the fury and the menaces of the consuming element, to keep a line for the conveyance of water, from being broken, after it has, by the greatest exertions, been formed, instead of continuing firmly at their posts, until the danger is past, the people, eager to see the bustle, and hear the noise, at the least possible distance from the fire, are incessantly quitting the ranks, and running to the immediate scene of curiosity. Few are willing to obey; while all are ambitious of command. The lines are broken, and repaired, or thrown into confusion, by idlers, passing through them: and, long before their services can be dispensed with, as if seized with an incontrolable panic, all abandon their proper places, and rush toward the fire, to remain standing at it, with folded arms, themselves, or to impede the exertions of others. And, in reality, the most provoking part of the scene is formed by the groups of loungers, who, with the most enviable indifference, crowd about the fire and engines, to gape at the wonders around them, indulge their indolence, or admire the terribly sublime and beautiful of the spectacle. The officers of the fire companies ought to be invested, by law, with authority to compel the co-operation of all who are present at fires, in extinguishing them. They should be empowered to exact the most ready and energetic compliance with the directions which they may think necessary; to distribute among the people their several duties, enforce their performance, and prohibit all idle, useless spectators, from approaching the burning building, so as to hinder and weaken the exertions of others. Until this authority is given and judiciously applied, nothing but confusion, the most turbulent and disastrous, will be witnessed at the time of a fire.

Nor is this all. There must be a more regular and abundant supply of water than can now be obtained. The pumps are too small in number, often too remote, and furnish too scanty a supply of water, to be relied on, with prudence. Water might be, and ought to be conveyed into different parts of the city, from a reservoir of sufficient capacity, kept constantly full, by means of machinery. The safety, convenience, and comfort of the citizens, require the establishment of such a reservoir. There are wealth, spirit and willingness enough among us, if properly appealed to, to accomplish it; and every owner or tenant of a house would cheerfully contribute his share of expense toward its completion.—The sum required to build and continue water works, competent to the ample supply of the city, would, indeed, be large, but the increased security, and convenience which they would give, imperatively demand their erection. The small sum, contributed by each proprietor of a house, toward the amount required, would be amply compensated by the cleanliness, alone, which its proper disbursement would promote; and would not probably exceed that which is annually expended for the water, used, by every family, for domestic purposes. The city is populous and wealthy enough to bear the expense, in the first instance. Either of the banks would readily loan to it the requisite sum, which might be repaid, in a few years, by a small annual tax paid by the proprietors of houses, who would be well remunerated, by the advantages which their property would furnish to its occupants, and the enhanced value which it would acquire.

Another most obvious and necessary safeguard to the city, against the inroads of fire, is the prohibition to erect, in its most compact and busy quarters, buildings composed entirely of wood. In many large towns this regulation is found indispensable, and is strictly enforced. The legislature of the state should be immediately petitioned for its interference, to prevent the erection of frame houses, in those parts of the city where the contiguity of large edifices, and the great amount of valuable property which they contain, may render the occurrence of fires peculiarly frequent and calamitous. The owners of real estate are deeply interested in the enaction of a law with such an object. The preservation of the general property requires it; and none can doubt its legality or expediency, when the advantage of the many is to be promoted by it, although it may, upon superficial consideration, appear adverse to the interests of a few.—But it would be beneficial to *all*, and in every thing, which, in large commercial and manufacturing towns, can tend to guard against the fire brand of the midnight incendiary, or the occurrence of fortuitous conflagration. Brick buildings are more secure, more permanent, more ornamental to the appearance of a town, than those of wood. They are warmer, do not require repairs so frequently, and their original cost, with provident expenditure, does not exceed that of less handsome and less substantial edifices.

[*Of the awful calamity, noticed above, another correspondent furnishes us with the following particulars. The lives lost were those of Mr. Konecke's sister*, Miss Louisa Konecke, *his son* William, 6 *years old, and a little girl named* Hetty Latshaw *The progress of the flames was so rapid that the other inmates escaped with much difficulty. Mr Konecke and his wife were considerably injured; the former escaped by throwing himself and child out of a second story window, and Mrs. Konecke was found in a perishing condition, on the stairs, after the doors were broken in. Mr. Greer, in addition to the loss of his buildings, lost all his furniture and family apparel. Mr. Konecke, lost all his furniture, clothing, a variety of rich merchandise, a part of his stock of goods. Mr. Borbidge's family lost part of their furniture and wearing apparel. Crosthwait & Borbidge, lost part of their stock of goods. Mr Sewell, in Mr Holdship's house, lost part of his furniture and store goods. The whole loss of property is estimated at not less than* $15,000. *We understand suspicions are entertained that the fire was kindled by an incendiary.*]

☞ *Mr. Henry Holdship desires us to tender his thanks to the different fire companies, and other citizens, thro' whose exertions his two brick houses, at the north end of Market-Street, were saved from being destroyed by the calamitous fire of Monday night.*

Card.

We, the subscribers, sufferers by the late fire, return our sincere thanks to the several fire companies, citizens and strangers, for their uncommon interest and exertions, manifested on the night of the 17th inst., in endeavoring to preserve the lives of our families and save our property from the dreadful conflagration.

We should do violence to the best feelings of our hearts, if we were to neglect particularly noticing the industry of the ladies upon this occasion Their labour and exertions exceed all praise, for which we humbly thank them.

We are, respectfully,
Your friends,

J. H. Sewell,
R. N. Konecke,
Crosthwait & Borbidge,
David Greer,
Robert Elder.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, November 12.

Termination of the War in Spain.

The surrender of Cadiz, the overthrow of the constitutional government, and the re-establishment of "legitimate authority" in Spain, by the power of French bayonets and the influence of the "Holy Allies," can no longer be doubted. Well-authenticated information was received that the city of Cadiz was surrendered to the French arms on the 29th of September, and that Ferdinand and his family had passed over to the head-quarters of the Duke d'Angouleme. This event was preceded by the capture of several of the strong out-posts of the city, and the total defeat of the expedition of Riego from Malaga, his capture and imprisonment, accounts of which will be found in the succeeding columns. Gibraltar papers and letters to the 3d of October, received at the office of the Boston Centinel, furnish the following articles in confirmation of this melancholy news.

Gibraltar, Sept. 23.—Semi-official accounts from St. Mary, announce, that on Saturday night last the French succeeded in taking by assault the important castle of Santi Petri, the key of the isle of Leon.

Sept. 26.—Beside the castle of Santi Petri, the French have taken two batteries on the other side of the river.

Sept. 28.—The affairs of the Spanish Constitutionalists are nearly closed. The French now possess Trocadero, the Castle of Santi Petri, and the Isle of Leon; and are about to commence the bombardment of the town with 1000 pieces of cannon.

Oct. 2.—An express has just arrived from St. Mary, with information that the King of Spain and the royal family arrived safely there yesterday forenoon between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Oct. 3.—Two French frigates have arrived here from off Cadiz, bound to Algeziras; the blockade of that port being raised. It is understood, that in consequence of the capture of the Trocadero, Santi Petri, and the Isle of Leon, Cadiz capitulated before the bombardment commenced in earnest.

Extract of a letter.

"*Gibraltar, October 2.*—We have important news. The gates of the temple of Janus are again shut in Europe. Cadiz has surrendered and Ferdinand is at liberty. Every thing at St. Mary was in ecstacy. The King was received by his cousin the Duke d'Angouleme, and the Duke del Infantado, President of the Regency, with every demonstration of respect and festivity. He will be off immediately for Madrid. We hear nothing of the Cortes. Many of them must, it is said, emigrate, to avoid assassination or persecution. The French will allow them an asylum on board their fleet. The Royalists are all on tip-toe, and are extremely vindictive; the Constitutionalists as much chop-fallen. The former expect the commencement of a new era in the affairs of Spain, with the revival of commerce, manufactures, the arts, and agriculture, and also, *the restoration, with French aid, of the colonies!* All the fortresses which have held out were only waiting the events of Cadiz to capitulate The most unhappy men, in this state of things, are the infatuated French outlaws and emigrants, who have taken a very active part in the hopeless contest Almost every man of reflection, whatever his political feelings, and who has had an acquaintance with the dispositions and habits of the great mass of the Spanish nation, has calculated that the war would end with the campaign, and that there was not the smallest chance of the existence of any successful opposition to the French. But these people have made different calculations, and their disappointment has been great. They must fly to America or England. It is calculated that nine-tenths of the Spanish people, including the peasantry, have seen with pleasure an order of things established by the bayonet, put down by the sword. It is thought neither Despotism nor the Inquisition will be re-established in Spain, and that Ferdinand will be advised to give a constitution worthy of the age. The terms granted to Cadiz are not yet known, and it is not thought that the British government had any agency in the result, as the Sappho, which is supposed to have brought the ultimatum, did not arrive here till a day after the surrender."

Latest from Europe.

New York, Nov. 13.

The fast sailing ship Diamond, Captain Macey, arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday, in a very short passage of 23 days from Liverpool, with London papers to the 16th of October and Liverpool to the 18th, which were brought to town by the pilot boat Thomas H. Smith. The intelligence they furnish is 18 days later than before at hand. The most interesting relates to the

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

The Gibraltar account of the fall of Cadiz, is confirmed, and we have now to add that the war is over, the constitution completely overthrown, the Cortes and their adherents scattered in every direction.

No terms were made by the Cortes, and the Royal Family are said to have left Cadiz at a moment when such general confusion and dismay prevailed throughout the city that no one would assume the authority of preventing them. On the 1st of October, the King arrived at the head quarters of the French, and on the 3d their troops entered and took possession of the city. A private account from Port St Mary, relates the occurrences which immediately preceded the liberation of the King as follows:

"The conditions demanded for the King's liberty, were to preserve for two months, under the dominion of the Cortes, the Isle of St. Leon, the city of Cadiz, and all the fortresses then in possession of the Constitutionalists. These propositions were rejected. Valdez having declared that the Constitutional flotilla could not defend the city, the Cortes held a public sitting, in which "a message to the King was decreed to supplicate his Majesty to *deign* to open negotiations with the French Generals, on such terms as he should judge advisable. The King answered he could not enter into any negotiation. A second meeting of the Cortes took place, and a second message was sent to the King, to which the same answer was returned. A third meeting followed, but this time only five Deputies appeared; all the others now concealed themselves, or were wandering at hazard, endeavoring to escape. The most complete anarchy soon followed; but no violence was committed.—At length, the members then composing the Cortes, and the Ministers, accompanied by some leaders waited on the King, they threw themselves on his Majesty's clemency; declared that he was re-established in the integrity of his Royal authorities, and conjured him to write to the Prince commanding the French armies.—Count Torres soon after set out with the King's letter."

In another account it is said that of 94 members of the Cortes present on the 28th, 60 voted for restoring the King his power, and have received *accolade* of his Majesty. The Cortes then dissolved themselves. For the last 36 hours the Isle of Leon was attacked with the greatest vigor. Ballasteros, the Duke l'Infantado, and the Ambassadors had arrived there.—A letter from an English gentleman in Cadiz, dated October 2d, gives a most terrific picture, of the confusion, plunder, anarchy and murder, which prevailed. After Ferdinand was liberated and had visited the church, the writer states, that "all the dwellings of those marked for Constitutional principles, became the prey of the blood-thirsty "Faithful." The houses of many of our friends were ransacked and pillaged, and every thing which can contribute to freedom, instruction or improvement, instantly burnt or broken to pieces in the streets, amidst "Vivas" and rejoicings—some even of the higher class and priests, encouraged to the commission of these deeds, Velaustegui, Orlando and Padre Camanio, being the most active.

The effervescence among the lower class of people is intense—authorized to satiate their passions, they hunt all those who are compromised, as blood-hounds on the scent, and assassinate them when discovered. The state of the country is dreadful; it surpasses all description in anarchy, confusion and bloodshed. The French do little to prevent these cruelties; but should they depart, universal depopulation and desolation must ensue. The French, we understand, have already sent fast sailing vessels to Teneriffe, Cuba, and South America, to summon them to surrender to the allied arms, and to return to unlimited obedience to King Ferdinand."

Fifty thousand French troops it is said will remain in Spain to establish tranquillity under the restored legitimacy. Ferdinand was expected to reach Madrid on the 18th. The Regency was dissolved, but previous to their dissolution they issued an address remarkable for its inflated style and sentiment Mina and a few other gallant constitutional leaders still continue in arms, and it is said are resolved on resistance to the last moment.

It is said he has written to the Regency, that the lives of a French lieutenant, of a great number of superior officers, and of two Bishops, who are in his power, shall answer for that of Riego, who has been condemned at Madrid, to suffer death. The judgment had been sent to Seville, but it is thought Riego has been too conspicuous a friend to the liberties of his country to receive mercy from his ferocious enemies.

In the general wreck of all our hopes, that liberty would maintain her foothold in Spain, there is one thing which cannot fail to excite the deepest sympathy in the breasts of all the friends of free principles. The Cortes, in the midst of alarm and confusion gave up the king, the only sure hostage of their own safety, and yielded the cause they had sworn to live and die by, without obtaining any conditions whatever

The axe and the scaffold will now be set at work, and the purest and best blood of the country must flow in copious tides to glut the vindictive feeling of the enemies of freedom.

New York Statesman.

[King Ferdinand has disavowed all acts done by him since 1820, alleging that he has since that time been controlled by the Cortes. He has issued a proclamation forbidding the friends of the Cortes to appear within 5 leagues of his road to Madrid, or within 15 leagues of the Royal Residence!]

Legislative Proceedings.

The proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania will be reported for the Chronicle at the ensuing session, as they have been for several years past, briefly, faithfully, and impartially. The Chronicle will be issued twice a week, at $1 50, the session, *to be paid in advance.*

Editors of newspapers with whom we exchange, will do us a favor, by inserting this notice, and taking subscriptions.—It will add greatly to our convenience, if the names of subscribers shall be transmitted previous to, or early after, the meeting of the Legislature.

It has not been the practice of the editor of this paper to make extensive promises with regard to any of his undertakings, and he does not intend to enter upon it now. The size of this sheet, and the necessity that exists of devoting a part of it to advertisements, are of themselves bars to the publication of every thing that is said and done in the legislative body.—All, therefore, that we wish to be expected of us, is what we know we have the ability to perform, and that is, to furnish a brief sketch of the origin, progress and termination of *all* matters agitated, with a condensed view of the arguments advanced upon subjects of a *general* nature, and occasionally what we conceive to be, the best of the arguments at length. The re-chartering of the Banks, the Ways and Means, the Free Road, &c. are topics that will claim much of the attention of the Legislature, and of the people, and of the proceedings upon them our patrons shall have early and accurate advice.

Harrisburgh, November 13.

[*Subscriptions for the Chronicle will be received at this office.*]

BOOKS MISSING.

All persons having BOOKS belonging to

D. S. Walker, or R. J. Walker,

WILL please to return them immediately. An entire copy of the large edition of Scott's Novels, 2 & 3 Sergeant & Rawle, Lady Morgan's Italy, two copies of the Favorite of Nature, 1 vol. of O'Meara's Bonaparte, Walsh's Appeal, 1 vol. Pen Owen, 1 vol. Robertson's Charles V., and many other Books are missing.

Nov. 21.—1t

BOOKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

IN consequence of the death of DAVID HOGAN, late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a large stock of valuable

Books & Stationary,

has been placed at the disposal of the Administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices, for Cash. Country Merchants can be well supplied with all the Books and Stationary articles generally used. The Stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of valuable English Books, which will be sold at cost value, and, in many cases, below it. To Clergymen it will afford a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with standard works on Theology, both English and Latin.

Orders forwarded, or applications made at the Store, No. 255, Market-Street, to *JAMES HOGAN*, Junr. will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, November 11. [Nov. 21.—6.]

[The editor of the Natchez Gazette will insert the above 3 times, and forward his bill to this office.]

A MEETING

OF the Officers of the several Fire Companies of the City, is requested at the house of James Crossan, on Saturday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock, on business of particular interest.

Nov. 21.

AUCTION SALES.

On Tuesday Evening, 25th inst.

At 6 O'clock,

AT THE FRONT-ST. AUCTION ROOM,
Will be Sold,
An Extensive Assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery,

Fowling Pieces, Pistols, Jewelry,

&c. &c.—*And on*

Saturday Evening, 29th inst.

At 6 o'clock,
Will be sold, a Valuable Collection of

BOOKS, &C.

By Catalogue. Terms at Sale.

John D. Davis, Auc.

Nov. 21.—2

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVING recently enlarged their Establishment, and reduced the prices of their Wares offer for Sale an extensive assortment of every description of

PLAIN & CUT

FLINT GLASS,

Apothecaries' Furniture, Vials, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A Quantity of

Pearl & Pot Ashes & Black Salts.

Nov. 21, 1823.—1 mo.

DUPONT'S

GUN-POWDER.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Dupont's Gun-Powder,

Will be kept hereafter by

Geo. Boggs, Ag't.

Next door to Mr. David Logan's Warehouse.

Nov. 21—3*

Notice.

THE subscriber, intending very soon to leave this country, hereby intimates to those indebted to him, that their accounts must positively be settled before the first day of December next, as after that period no indulgence can be given, and suits against defaulters will then be immediately commenced.

William Watson,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21 *Stone-Cutter.*

Information Wanted.

IN the year 1815, William Darby, Esq. now in this City, prepared a Map of Pittsburgh, which was published by the subscriber. With the map was also prepared, by the same gentleman, a pamphlet, intended to accompany said map, but which has never been published. This pamphlet contained much valuable matter, statistical, geographical and geological, relative to Pittsburgh, its trade, its manufactures, and its vicinity.

Some time afterwards, said manuscript pamphlet was put, by the subscriber, into the hands a committee in Pittsburgh, who were preparing a report on the trade, manufactures, &c of this place; and whether they returned it or not, and who they were, is forgotten. This notice is, therefore, given, with a request to any of the gentlemen of that committee, who have any recollection on the subject, to communicate the same, either to Mr. Darby, at Col. Ramsay's Hotel, or to the subscriber, in Fourth Street.

Robert Patterson.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21—3t

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—3t.

To Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said court have appointed Monday the 15th day of December next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, when and where you may attend, to show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Swisheln,

Farmer, of Wilkins township.

Allegheny co. Jail, Nov. 21, 1823—3tcwwf

The Spectre of the Forest,

OR,

ANNALS OF THE HOUSATONIC,

A NEW-ENGLAND ROMANCE,

By the Author of the "*Wilderness*," in two vols.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS,

Corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7.—6t

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on v[ery] reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLYSALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 324, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270 in all containing one hundred and seventy acres of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts, Tin in Boxes; Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Spelter-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water St.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh
July 11. tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.
August 29—tf.

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
December 13.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—6

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	3
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.
June 7

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.
Dec. 13, 1822—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Steam Mill, Foundry, &c.

THE "EAGLE STEAM MILL" and Foundry, lately owned and occupied by Anthony Beelen, are offered

For Sale or Rent,

Together with a number of small Frame
Dwelling Houses,

in their vicinity.

Attached to the Mill, are several Machines for making Nails (one of them of a superior construction,) together with the proper apparatus for grinding Sad Irons, and finishing Wagon boxes, which if rented, may be had separate from the Mill.

The Foundry is very large and convenient, and the purchaser or renter can be supplied with a valuable collection of patterns, as well as every thing necessary for carrying on the business.

☞ Application to be made at the office of the Bank of the United States.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 10, 1823.—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

JOSEPH HARVEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this place and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of

Church and Chamber *ORGAN BUILDING*,
AND
PIANO FORTE
Making,

In Water street, between Market and Wood Streets

Being experienced in his business, he will, on the shortest notice, complete his work in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

He has two Organs finished, which he invites persons to call and see, and judge of his workmanship.

Organs and Pianos repaired.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Sept. 19, 1823.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
To draw on the 3d day of January next.

Scheme.

1 prize of	$10,000 is		$10,000
1 do.	5000 is		5000
2 do.	2663 is		5326
6 do.	1000 is		6000
10 do.	500 is		5000
39 do.	100 is		3900
39 do.	50 is		1950
78 do.	25 is		1950
429 do.	12 is		5148
4446 do.	6 is		26676
5051 Prizes,			$70950
9139 Blanks.			
14190 Tickets.			

Tickets $6 | Halves $3
Quarters 1 50 | Eighths 75

In a great variety of numbers, for sale at

TOWNE'S
Lottery & Exchange-Office,
MARKET-STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Also,—Orders received for Tickets in the MONUMENT, UNIVERSITY, and MARYLAND STATE LOTERIES, now drawing in Baltimore.

Splendid Capital Prizes remaining in the wheels, and which must shortly be drawn, viz:

$100,000—$20,000—$20,000

20 000——10,000——10 000——10,100——0,000 10,000—4 prizes of 5000, and a large number of less magnitude, such as $4000, 3000, 2000. 1000, 500, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Ticket No. 10,225, which came up a prize of $100, on the 7th day's drawing of the Monument Lottery, was sold at Towne's Office, Pittsburgh. Orders from a distance, will receive personal and prompt attention.
Nov. 7.—3t

HENRY W. LEWIS,
Attorney at Law,

Residing in Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylva

OFFERS his services to non-resident owners of Land in the Counties of Mercer, Butler, Crawford, Erie and Venango, as a General Agent. Punctual and faithful attention will be given to the interests of those gentlemen who may entrust him with their business.

References:
HON. HENRY BALDWIN,
MORGAN NEVILLE, ESQ.
JOHN M'DONALD, ESQ.
GEO. POE, JUN. ESQ.
MR. HENRY HOLDSHIP,
} Pittsburgh
Nov. 7.—6t. c nr.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6.

Flax & Tow Lines
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
} *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."
tf.

I wish to Lease,
TWELVE BUILDING LOTS,

ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accomodating.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

Two Farms in Allegheny County,

Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

Henry Holdship.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
To draw on the 3d day of January next.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000 is		$10,000
1 do.	5000 is		5000
2 do.	2663 is		5326
6 do.	1000 is		6000
10 do.	500 is		5000
39 do.	100 is		3900
39 do.	50 is		1950
78 do.	25 is		1950
429 do.	12 is		5148
4446 do.	6 is		26676
5051 Prizes,			$70950
9139 Blanks.			
14190 Tickets.			

Present Price of Tickets $6.

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market & Second Sts.
PITTSBURGH.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.
October 24—tf.

VERTICAL SPINNER.

HENRY BEARES

Has purchased the right for making and selling

Brown's Patent Vertical Spinner.

THE plan and operation of this machine are as follows:—The spindles are placed on the top of four small posts about five feet in height; a small brake or gripe holding the rolls and running in grooves in the front posts, is, after the rolls are attached to the spindles, drawn down by the left hand, turning the wheel at the same time with the right hand; this brake is counterbalanced by weights and pullies, and being on a poise returns with speed and accuracy to its first position after the thread is twisted; the principle considered to be new in its application, is, suspending the rolls from the spindles—when the brake opens and drops, they are clear from any obstruction, and will be found at the shutting of the brake exactly as they were at first.

It will be seen that the machines can be made and sold exceedingly low; and it cannot be doubted, that the simplicity of the construction will make them easy to be understood and used in families; the plan is calculated to spin with great despatch; those inclined to ascertain this fact, and to examine the goodness of the yarn, may have an opportunity by calling at the house of the subscriber, where a machine may be seen in operation. The plan may be enlarged to any reasonable number of spindles.

Henry Beares,
Corner of Third and Smithfield st's. Pittsburgh.

North Providence, R. I. Oct 20, 1821.

WE, the subscribers, having seen a small machine for spinning wool in families, for which letters patent have recently been obtained, by John Brown, of Providence, denominated THE VERTICAL SPINNER, hereby certify, that we believe this machine is calculated to answer a valuable purpose; it is simple in its construction; in our opinion it will be perfectly easy for new beginners to perform on this machine; we therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to public patronage.

SAMUEL SLATER,
DAVID WILKINSON,
BENJ. S. WALCOTT.

Pittsburgh (Penn.) Sept. 30, 1823.

The Patent for the machine above alluded to, has been purchased by Henry Beares, of Pittsburgh, and having seen it in operation, we perfectly concur in the sentiments and recommendations contained in the above certificate.

JAMES ARTHURS,
ANDREW MURPHY,
GEO. COCHRAN.

Oct 17, 1823.—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.
October 12 tf ya M11

Bank of Pittsburgh.

Oct. 16, 1823.

AN election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Institution will be held at the Banking Room, Third Monday, the 17th day of November next, agreeably to the charter.

Alex. Johnston, Cashier.
Oct. 17.—2

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of last month, an apprentice to the Tailoring Business, named

Lewis Talbott.

He is about 17 years of age; about 5 feet high, stout made; fair complexion: Took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, a blue coat, with several other articles of dress not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person who will return said boy to me. The law will be enforced against any person who shall harbor said Runaway.

John M'Combs.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 14—3t

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against certain attempts to violate the patent right of the VERTICAL SPINNER; particularly, by a machine lately put in operation by Copeland & Poole. I shall deem every person using or vending their machines, to be violaters of my right, and shall accordingly seek redress by legal process.

Henry Beares.
Nov. 7, 1823.

WE certify that we have examined the VERTICAL SPINNER of Henry Beares, and also the *spinning machine* of Copeland & Poole, and are of opinion that the machine of Copeland & Poole is in its principles and operation the same as those of the Vertical Spinner, and in its construction it is but a change only in the form and proportion of the same.

NATHAN SWEETLAND,
ISAAC CARY.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1823.—tf

NAILERS WANTED.
TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works
Sept. 19, 1823 —tf.

Stray Heifers.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, about the middle of May last,

Two Dark Red Heifers,
—each marked with a crop off the right ear—no other marks perceivable. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

James Conner.
Nov. 7, 1823.

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,

IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, near Fourth,
A General Assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins.
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartaand Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823 —1y.

Luke Loomis,

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public, for that share of patronage in his line of business, with which they have favored him, and solicits a further continuance for a few months. Having concluded on discontinuing the Book and Stationary Business, in course of the coming winter, he now offers to sell on very liberal terms, (not to say auction prices) his entire stock of

BOOKS,

In lots to suit purchasers, and where bills to any considerable amount are selected, a *handsome discount for cash*, will be given.

All persons having open accounts with L. L. are requested to call and settle them prior to the first of January next; and from those whose accounts are of six months standing, payment is shortly expected.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 8, 1823—3tao31

172

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLYSPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 245, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270 in all containing one hundred and seventy acres of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts, Tin in Boxes,
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Spelter-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water St.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh

July 11. tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.
COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C ANSHUTZ.
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—6t.

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES.

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Riedlin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Steam Mill, Foundry, &c.

THE "EAGLE STEAM MILL" and Foundry, lately owned and occupied by Anthony Beelen, are offered

For Sale or Rent,

Together with a number of small Frame
Dwelling Houses,

in their vicinity.

Attached to the Mill, are several Machines for making Nails (one of them of a superior construction,) together with the proper apparatus for grinding Sad Irons, and finishing Wagon boxes, which if rented, may be had separate from the Mill.

The Foundry is very large and convenient, and the purchaser or renter can be supplied with a valuable collection of patterns, as well as every thing necessary for carrying on the business.

☞ Application to be made at the office of the Bank of the United States.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 10, 1823.—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

JOSEPH HARVEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this place and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of

Church and Chamber
ORGAN BUILDING,
AND
PIANO FORTE
Making,

In Water street, between Market and Wood Streets

Being experienced in his business, he will, on the shortest notice, complete his work in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

He has two Organs finished, which he invites persons to call and see, and judge of his workmanship.

Organs and Pianos repaired.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Sept. 19, 1823.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To draw on the 3d day of January next.

Scheme.

1	prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1	do.	5000 is	5000
2	do.	2663 is	5326
6	do.	1000 is	6000
10	do.	500 is	5000
39	do.	100 is	3900
39	do.	50 is	1950
78	do.	25 is	1950
429	do.	12 is	5148
4446	do.	6 is	26676
			$70950

5051 Prizes,
9139 Blanks.

14190 Tickets.

Tickets	$6	Halves	$3
Quarters	1 50	Eighths	75

In a great variety of numbers, for sale at

TOWNE'S
Lottery & Exchange-Office,
MARKET-STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Also.—Orders received for Tickets in the MONUMENT, UNIVERSITY, and MARYLAND STATE LOTERIES, now drawing in Baltimore.

Splendid Capital Prizes remaining in the wheels, and which must shortly be drawn, viz:

$100,000—$20,000—$20,000

20 000——10,000——10 000—10,100— 0,000 10,000—4 prizes of 5000, and a large number of less magnitude, such as $4000, 3000, 2000. 1000, 500, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Ticket No. 10,225, which came up a prize of $100, on the 7th day's drawing of the Monument Lottery, was sold at Towne's Office, Pittsburgh. Orders from a distance, will receive personal and prompt attention.

Nov. 7.—3t

HENRY W. LEWIS,
Attorney at Law,

Residing in Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylva

OFFERS his services to non-resident owners of Land in the Counties of Mercer, Butler, Crawford, Erie and Venango, as a General Agent. Punctual and faithful attention will be given to the interests of those gentlemen who may entrust him with their business.

References:
HON. HENRY BALDWIN,
MORGAN NEVILLE, ESQ
JOHN M'DONALD, ESQ.
GEO. POE, JUN. ESQ.
MR. HENRY HOLDSHIP,
} Pittsburgh

Nov. 7.—6t. c HR.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees.*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

tf.

I wish to Lease,
TWELVE BUILDING LOTS,

ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accomodating.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

Two Farms in Allegheny County,

Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

Henry Holdship.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.—6t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

To draw on the 3d day of January next.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1	do.	5000 is	5000
2	do.	2663 is	5326
6	do.	1000 is	6000
10	do.	500 is	5000
39	do.	100 is	3900
39	do.	50 is	1950
78	do.	25 is	1950
429	do.	12 is	5148
4446	do.	6 is	26676
			$70950

5051 Prizes
9139 Blanks.

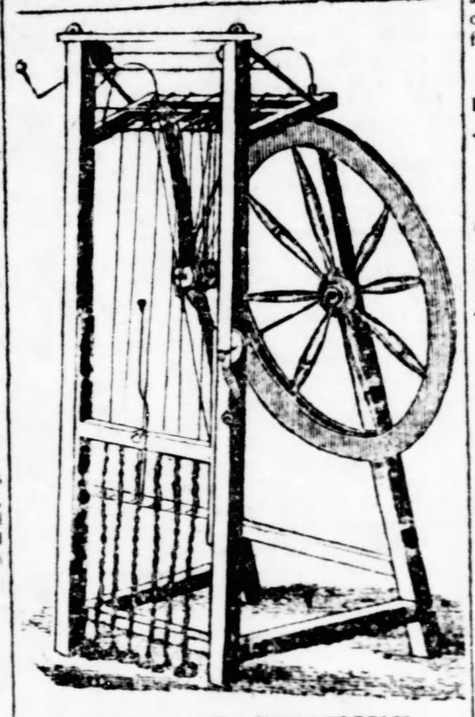
14190 Tickets.

Present Price of Tickets $6.

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market & Second Sts.
PITTSBURGH.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

October 24—tf.



VERTICAL SPINNER.
HENRY BEARES

Has purchased the right for making and selling

Brown's Patent Vertical Spinner.

THE plan and operation of this machine are as follows:—The spindles are placed on the top of four small posts about five feet in height; a small brake or gripe holding the rolls and running in grooves in the front posts, is, after the rolls are attached to the spindles, drawn down by the left hand, turning the wheel at the same time with the right hand; this brake is counterbalanced by weights and pullies, and being on a poise returns with speed and accuracy to its first position after the thread is twisted; the principle considered to be new in its application, is, suspending the rolls from the spindles—when the brake opens and drops, they are clear from any obstruction, and will be found at the shutting of the brake exactly as they were at first.

It will be seen that the machines can be made and sold exceedingly low; and it cannot be doubted, that the simplicity of the construction will make them easy to be understood and used in families; the plan is calculated to spin with great despatch; those inclined to ascertain this fact, and to examine the goodness of the yarn, may have an opportunity by calling at the house of the subscriber, where a machine may be seen in operation. The plan may be enlarged to any reasonable number of spindles.

Henry Beares.

Corner of Third and Smithfield st's. Pittsburgh.

North Providence, R. I. Oct 20 1821.

WE, the subscribers, having seen a small machine for spinning wool in families, for which letters patent have recently been obtained, by John Brown, of Providence, denominated THE VERTICAL SPINNER, hereby certify, that we believe this machine is calculated to answer a valuable purpose; it is simple in its construction; in our opinion it will be perfectly easy for new beginners to perform on this machine; we therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to public patronage.

SAMUEL SLATER,
DAVID WILKINSON,
BENJ. S. WALCOTT.

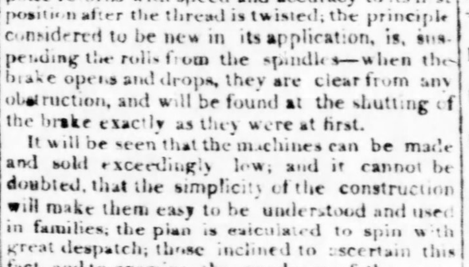
Pittsburgh (Penn.) Sept. 30, 1823.

The Patent for the machine above alluded to, has been purchased by Henry Beares, of Pittsburgh, and having seen it in operation, we perfectly concur in the sentiments and recommendations contained in the above certificate.

JAMES ARTHURS,
ANDREW MURPHY,
GEO. COCHRAN.

Oct 17, 1823.—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tf ya M11

Bank of Pittsburgh.

Oct. 16, 1823.

AN election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Institution will be held at the Banking Room, Third Monday, the 17th day of November next, agreeably to the charter.

Alex. Johnston, Cashier.

Oct. 17.—3

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of last month, an apprentice to the Tailoring Business, named

Lewis Talbott.

He is about 17 years of age; about 5 feet high, stout made; fair complexion: Took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, a blue coat, with several other articles of dress not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person who will return said boy to me. The law will be enforced against any person who shall harbor said Runaway.

John M'Combs.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14—3t

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against certain attempts to violate the patent right of the VERTICAL SPINNER; particularly, by a machine lately put in operation by Copeland & Poole. I shall deem every person using or vending their machines, to be violaters of my right, and shall accordingly seek redress by legal process.

Henry Beares.

Nov. 7, 1823.

WE certify that we have examined the VERTICAL SPINNER of Henry Beares, and also the *spinning machine* of Copeland & Poole, and are of opinion that the machine of Copeland & Poole is in its principles and operation the same as those of the Vertical Spinner, and in its construction it is but a change only in the form and proportion of the same.

NATHAN SWEETLAND,
ISAAC CARY.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1823.—tf

NAILERS WANTED.
TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works

Sept. 19, 1823—tf.

Stray Heifers.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, about the middle of May last,

Two Dark Red Heifers,
—each marked with a crop off the right ear—no other marks perceivable. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

James Conner.

Nov. 7, 1823.

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,

IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, near Fourth,
A General Assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Purgees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins.
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartaand Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823—1y.

Luke Loomis,

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public, for that share of patronage in his line of business, with which they have favored him, and solicits a further continuance for a few months. Having concluded on discontinuing the Book and Stationary Business, in course of the coming winter, he now offers to sell on very liberal terms, (not to say auction prices) his entire stock of

BOOKS.

In lots to suit purchasers, and where bills to any considerable amount are selected, a handsome *discount for cash*, will be given.

All persons having open accounts with L. L. are requested to call and settle them prior to the first of January next; and from those whose accounts are of six months standing, payment is shortly expected.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 8, 1823—3tao30